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Monopoly Suit Filed Against 18 Tire Firms

Justice Department makes test case following identical bids on Government contracts.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—The Justice Department has devised a new antimonopoly technique and has instituted suit under it against 18 leading tire firms in a first test case which may have far-reaching consequences.

For years the Government has been receiving identical bids from industrial firms which are felt to belie the whole idea of competitive bidding. Congress is investigating monopoly practices, and Thurman Arnold, head of the Antitrust Division of the Justice Department, and member of the Federal Antimonopoly Committee, proposes to clear the situation on its own doorstep.

The Government charges manufacturers conspired to fix prices over an 18-month period, Oct. 1, 1936 to March 31, 1938, inclusive, and that as a result the Government had to pay $351,158 excess prices for tires. Treble damage is sought under Section 7 of the Sherman Antitrust Act. Mr. Arnold said the Government became convinced of a price-fixing conspiracy after manufacturers submitted four bids "identical to the penny" on some 80 different sizes of tires.

Bids Rejected

The Government rejected the last two sets of bids and the Procurement Division of the Treasury under emergency provisions made a separate trade with Sears, Roebuck & Co. to get tires "substantially lower than the prices bid by the defendants," Mr. Arnold said. After that, the defendants brought down their prices and made nonidentical bids, indicating restoration of real competition. There had been no retail drop in prices meanwhile, "indicating the drop in prices to the Federal Government was due to elimination of the price-fixing conspiracy and the advent of competitive bidding."

The Government estimates its damages on the difference between what it paid for tires from April 1, 1938 to Sept. 30, 1938, and the higher prices it paid during the three preceding six-month periods.

The suit against the tire manufacturers represents a new idea in breaking up the practice of identical bidding, and marks the first proceeding under the Attorney Generalship of Frank Murphy.

Other Cases Cited

Mr. Arnold charged that identical bidding on Government contracts had come to be an "extensive" practice, and that competitive bidding on many items "is simply unknown." Products like cement, iron and steel, petroleum goods, explosives, radio supplies, electrical appliances, paper products, lumber, natural scientific apparatus, disinfectants, office supplies, cables, wire goods, cordage and twine, nails, machinery, salt, blueprint and photo finishing, fire hydrants, matches, fire extinguishers, pliers, denatured alcohol, shoe laces, law books, and other articles as diverse and varied as the foregoing have been subject to identical bids, it is charged.

"In the opinion of the Department," he continued, "such identical bidding, whether or not supported by other evidence, creates a presumption of a combination to fix prices.

"Bids identical to the last penny are not normally the result of identical cost of manufacture, identical marketing cost, and identical profit percentage independently arrived at."

College Girls Survey Housing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUCKAHOE, N. Y.—A housing survey, based upon present conditions for 300 families here, is being conducted by 30 students from Sarah Lawrence College under the auspices of local housing authorities. The survey has an official significance in that the figures quoted by the students will be used by the Federal Government in consideration of Tuckahoe's application for housing funds, just as statistics gathered by Bryn Mawr students were accepted in connection with the Carl Mackly Houses in Pennsylvania.

Questions asked by the students concern the amount of rent, number of persons in the household, whether additional family members lived there, the ratio of children to adults, the number of those employed and unemployed, the number supported by Works Progress Administration, insurance, or relief and when and why the family had moved last.

The students are from classes in economics, psychology, creative writing statistics, community living, and "the Family and the Home."

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Television Gets Its Start, But It Is Moving Slowly

Two important questions answered: how much will it cost and what will early sets do?

Television is one of the most widely discussed subjects today as it makes its debut in the United States as a regular service. So much of the talk is based on misinformation, resulting from a long publicity build-up, that the Monitor sent the writer to make a first-hand survey of the situation. His analysis, based on the background of a close study of television since C. Francis Jenkins first sent pictures in Washington in 1925, is being published in a series of six articles of which this is the first.

By Volney D. Hurd

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The year 1939 will undoubtedly go down in history as the year television really started in the United States. Special attention should be paid to the word "started."

Radio broadcasting started in 1920. It was 1922 before even the first commercial sets were available, 1924 before they started to sound very good, and 1926 when commercial manufacture really hit its stride, networks were started, and radio could be said to have arrived. There have been 13 years of refinement since then.

So television will "start" this year, and its first footsteps—technical, program, and economic—will be those of "starting" years. This warning is necessary in view of the thousands who have been led to expect, through years of build-up publicity, that they would have all the latest movies in their homes by summer.

What and How Much

"Just what am I going to see and how much will it cost me?" sums up the average question on television today. Let us first consider what the looker-in actually will look at.

The television system ready to be released by several leading manufacturers and the National and Columbia broadcasting organizations this year is known as the "cathode ray system," based on the use of a tube known as the cathode ray tube.

This long glass tube has a flat end. On this end the picture will unfold. In some sets the end of the tube will be viewed in a mirror mounted under the liftable top of the cabinet, while in others it will appear where the dial appears on most radio sets. The loudspeaker will be mounted at the bottom of the cabinet as at present.

On the best sets the picture "screen" will be 7½ by 10 inches. Its detail will be equivalent to the ordinary home movie. The color of the picture will be black and white. In front there are some six knobs which control the picture and the accompanying sound. There will be little flicker.

It sounds simple. For the looker-

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NBC

Refining Mickey

The top picture shows how 60-line definition television, as used in 1932, would make Walt Disney's Mickey Mouse appear. Picture No. 2 shows Mickey refined with 120 lines, No. 3 now up to 180 lines and No. 4 with 240 lines. The latest television will use 441 lines. The division into lines is horizontal, that is, in a 60-line picture the whole picture is divided horizontally into 60 parts while at 240 lines the picture is divided into 240 horizontal strips.

Drive for Jobs For 120,000 Youth Planned

Bay State groups uniting in effort to solve problem confronting boys and girls from schools.

A gigantic employment drive to find jobs for the Commonwealth's 120,000 unemployed youth was today projected by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, and the Massachusetts Great and General Court, together with the Massachusetts Civic League and educators and social agencies throughout the State.

This effort was given decided impetus today when Governor Saltonstall in a special message to the Legislative Committee on Rules asked for establishment of a special state commission to co-ordinate the efforts generating in a number of quarters to meet this problem which is now recognized as having extremely serious proportions.

This much has already been done: At the suggestion of Governor Saltonstall the Legislature has named a committee to examine the problem of unemployed youth. The Massachusetts Civic League has gathered reports of what has been done in other communities, and has invited certain men and women who have ideas on the subject to tell the legislative committee about them.

Fund Approved

In addition, largely at the instigation of School Committeeman Joseph Lee, approval has been secured for a $34,000 WPA project to question Boston employers and Boston students with the end in view of co-ordinating the training of the students to the needs of prospective employers. The Boston effort, of course, is separate from the projected effort of the Commonwealth.

By all the rules of the game, a story about the Bay State's unemployed boys and girls should be written with the tremolo stop out, for even the slightest examination of the present situation suggests that if there is a worse scourge than war it is the denying of constructive work outlets to the enthusiasm and zest of youngsters just out of school.

Members of the Legislative committee and a group of about 100 educators and civic minded persons heard a hint of the situation last Saturday afternoon at a luncheon meeting of the Massachusetts Civic League.

They heard Edward F. Preston, himself an unemployed youth, describe how insurmountable a barrier is presented at employment offices to those without experience.

"Why, even a dishwasher is expected to have experience," he said,

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Peru Calm With One-Man Revolt Quelled

Conservatives lean to left in social programs—Reforms are planned in sincerity.

Peru, brought to world attention recently by the Pan American Conference at Lima, has its own internal drama of compelling interest. With Congress closed and supreme powers vested in the President, revolt by a Cabinet officer focuses attention on Peru's outlook. A Christian Science Monitor staff writer who attended the Lima Conference and has traveled extensively in Peru during the past year, summarizes the situation in a series of articles on "Peru Awakes."

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Peru today presents the spectacle of a conservative Government giving effect to the social program of the Left, including popular restaurants where four-course meals cost 30 centaros Peruvian or 6 cents U. S., and housing projects replete with swimming pools.

Carlos Concha, Foreign Minister, and other political leaders frankly state their program as one designed to prove that social advance comes most safely through a conservative regime.

Revolt this week end by Gen. Antonio Rodriguez, Minister of Interior and Police, savors of a personal coup, short-lived and fatal to its author.

Had the news come that Haya de la Torre or other Apra leaders were setting fire to the long fuses of social revolution, Lima today might not be calm in the wake of a Palace revolution on a night of midsummer carnival.

Those who do not know Peru may see in this abortive revolt a comic opera, a Richard Harding Davis adventure, an insignificant political episode in a country remote from

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Wide World

Gen. Oscar R. Benavides
President of Peru.

Precautionary measures taken after failure of minister's revolt in Benavides' absence.

LIMA, Peru, Feb. 20 (AP)—Precautionary measures were enforced today following a short-lived attempt by Gen. Antonio Rodriguez, Interior Minister, to seize the Government of Peru in the absence of his old friend, President Benavides.

After rushing back to Lima, President Benavides at an extraordinary Cabinet session last night appointed Diomedes Arias Schreiber, Minister of Justice, as Acting Minister of Government and Interior, to succeed Rodriguez until a permanent successor is named.

Besides Rodriguez, one police officer, two patrolmen, and a Japanese pedestrian were reported killed in the early morning clash. Five policemen, two lieutenant colonels, and one sergeant-major were wounded.

City Plays

Meanwhile the City, unsuspecting what was going on at the Palace, was spending the night in celebrating a carnival.

President Benavides returned immediately to Lima by hydroplane and automobile upon receiving news of the abortive attempt, abandoning his projected trip to Paracas Bay, 250 miles south of the Capital. He had sailed for Paracas Bay at 10 o'clock Saturday night.

General Rodriguez, Minister of Government and Interior since 1935, escorted the President to the pier at Callao, Lima's Port.

He embraced the President, expressed wishes that he would have a happy holiday, and bade him farewell. Returning to Lima, General Rodriguez seized the Palace about 2 a. m. Sunday morning and proclaimed himself head of the Government. He issued two manifestoes, one addressed to the Nation and the other to the armed forces, in which he explained his far-reaching measures to replace the Benavides Administration.

Rodriguez ordered Captain Ismodes, Chief of the Machine-Gun Section quartered at the Palace, to relinquish the command.

Captain Ismodes, pretending to follow the orders, telephoned Presidential residence at La Perla near Callao to send troops, locked himself in a tower and trained machine-guns on the Palace entrance until soldiers arrived to assume strategic positions about the Palace.

Little Support

The movement apparently had collapsed with Rodriguez' death, and the troops soon were ordered to return to their barracks by Premier Brig. Gen. Ernesto Montagne who took what were called the "most urgent" precautions although Lima residents, beginning their carnival season in summer heat, remained calm. A communiqué by General Montagne said a normal situation was restored and that "some few insurgents lost their lives."

Accompanying President Benavides on the transport when the uprising occurred were other members of the Government, including Dr. Carlos Concha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hector Boza, Minister of Public Works, and Diomedes Arias, Minister of Justice.

Rodriguez was promoted from chief of the military household of President Benavides in 1935 to the Cabinet.

He was seriously wounded in March, 1932, when an assailant attempted the assassination of President Cerro.

The assailant, identified as a member of the Aprista (Opposition) Party, fired as the President was going to his pew in a church. Rodriguez stepped forward and took the bullet in his own body.

Compromise Plan Makes Headway on Palestine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 20—Preliminary steps toward a compromise between the Jewish and Arab representatives have been taken in the Conference here which is seeking a solution to the Government and control of Palestine over which both groups have been vigorously contending.

Concessions from both sides have been tentatively achieved, under the stimulation of current unrest in the Near East. This situation, including riots in French Syria, emphasized to the British Government that further delay could not be brooked in a solution for Palestine.

Basis of Compromise

It is reliably reported that the compromise arrangement involves:

1. Establishment of a limit to the extent of Jewish immigration in Palestine. The Jews have desired unrestricted immigration as fulfillment of the British pledge to aid a "national home" for the Jews in Palestine. The Arabs have demanded stoppage of immigration. The compromise would also limit Jewish purchases of land in Palestine.

2. British authority would be retained to prevent the restriction of Jewish immigration from resulting in a situation in which the Arabs would gain predominance. One of the main objections by the Jews has been that limiting of immigration would ultimately result in giving the Arabs a numerical position of great superiority. The exact framework in which British authority would be exercised to prevent this situation has not yet been completed.

Legitimate Complaints

The Arabs, it is generally conceded, have been able to show that their complaint against the mandate over Palestine, as hitherto administered by Great Britain, has solid foundation, both concerning the Arabs' own legitimate national aspirations and Britain's imperial interests throughout the Moslem world.

The Jews, by the economic developments they have brought about in Palestine, have themselves, it is claimed at the Conference, in some measure confirmed the Arab apprehension that the Moslems would be reduced to a secondary status, at the same time it is agreed that the Jews have also shown that if they were reduced to minority status in a Palestine where Arab predominance was unrestricted, it might well mean a repetition of the experiences their race is enduring elsewhere.

The compromise which the British Government is now endeavoring to hammer out, it is understood, takes account of both these sets of facts. But the plan which Jews are being asked to accept, it is reported, is not designed to close the door to further large admissions of Jews to Palestine, especially in the early future for those of their fellow religionists who are in such desperate need of shelter.

Delegates of Arab States today submitted a joint memorandum outlining proposals which include both the termination of the mandate and the creation of an Arab State. Although these plans are unacceptable to the Jews, nevertheless the tension on both sides has been reduced so much as to leave hope that objections may yet be so whittled down so as to enable the eventual settlement to emerge.

Syrian Government Resigns

DAMASCUS, Syria (AP)—Riotous demonstrations in Syria Feb. 20 followed a Cabinet crisis precipitated by the resignation Feb. 18 of Jamil Mardam Bey's Government.

Several persons were wounded in clashes as demonstrators demanded return to power of the former Government. It resigned in dispute with France, holder of the League of Nations mandate, because of French failure to ratify the 1936 Treaty which gave Syria independence.

Strikes closed native shops in Damascus. No successor to the former Premier was in prospect.

Guiana: Refugee Home?

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Feb. 20 (CP)—Members of a commission investigating possibilities for settlement of Jewish refugees from Germany and Central Europe have returned after an airplane survey of an area 50 miles up the Demerara River, south of Georgetown.

The commission includes Emile C. Batailee, a colonization expert with Canadian experience, and Dr. Anthony Donova, a sanitary expert. Desmond Holdridge, author-explorer, is commission secretary.

La Rochelle, France, Feb. 20 (AP)—The British liner Orduna sailed Feb. 19 for South America with 285 German Jewish refugees.

Europe Tense: Not 'Ominous' But 'Delicate'

Democracies appear to be in better shape than at Munich to withstand threats of aggression.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 20—Comprehensive reassessment of the international scene in the light of President Roosevelt's reported reference this week end to "ominous" developments in Europe reveals a situation which requires the closest watching if it is to be kept from developing into a grave crisis.

Actually it is felt here that "delicate" rather than "ominous" is the correct term to describe developments which President Roosevelt discussed at an "off the record" press conference, reports of which gained wide currency throughout Europe.

For it must be clearly emphasized that there are favorable factors which hold the promise of enabling reason rather than force to retain control. One of the most marked elements is the clear determination on the part of the democracies to bend every effort for pacific solutions to the various disturbing problems. And the fact that the democracies are in a far stronger military position than they were last September definitely discourages totalitarian adventures.

The explanation of the present emphasis on the "acute phase" which is believed to be approaching, appears to lie in reports made to President Roosevelt from his Ambassadors in the two major European capitals. According to well-informed circles here it was because the President had received by telephone or cable full personal reports from Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy and Mr. William C. Bullitt that President Roosevelt made his statement indicating that he might be obliged to return earlier than he had anticipated from his naval holiday.

Strategic Points Strengthened

The developments affecting the immediate situation may be summed up as follows:

1. Although reports that a general mobilization is contemplated by Germany beginning March 6 are semi-officially denied from Berlin, it is acknowledged that special defense measures are resulting in a constant and rapid increase in Germany's military man power, while production of airplanes and other war material is being pushed forward faster than ever.

2. The British Army and Air Force, it is learned, has been ordered to prepare for possible mobilization March 15. This demonstration of Britain's military strength would presumably take place only if events in Germany or the Mediterranean arising from Italy's claims against France were to make such warning appear advisable.

3. Announcement that Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Chief of the Italian General Staff, is going to Tripoli now follows admission by the Italian Government that its own forces in Libya have been greatly increased. It is estimated here that more than 35,000 Italian troops are now in Libya, mostly near the Tunisian frontier, while Italian naval reinforcements have also been sent to Libyan waters.

More Troops for Libya

4. An Italian decision to send "30,000 more troops" to Libya, in North Africa. This was announced today in the House of Commons today by Mr. R. A. Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs. He said Italy had informed Lord Perth, British Ambassador to Rome, it was "sending 30,000 more troops to Libya . . . to provide for the security" of the North African territory. Thirty thousand troops had remained in Libya after reductions in the force had been effected under the Anglo-Italian accord ratified last November.

5. French defense forces in Tunisia and in French Somaliland in the vicinity of Djibouti, have been nearly doubled and additional troops are still being sent from Marseilles to Djibouti.

6. British forces in Egypt have been gradually increased recently until the total is now at least 30,000, according to military authorities.

7. The Spanish conflict is apparently about to end in a complete victory for Gen. Francisco Franco, with all the implications this may hold in the way of strengthening the diplomatic and

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This Changing World

Britain and Gold—Flight of Gold to United States Raises Question Whether British Will Dispense With Metal as Money—A Nexus of Empire

By H. B. Elliston

One reason the American question is raised about the advisability of an embargo on gold imports is that a gold-poor Europe may decide to dispense altogether with gold as money. In such case the United States, it is felt, would be left holding the bag. For the demonetization of gold by the outside world would reduce the demand for a commodity which Uncle Sam has been supporting with the precise object of encouraging such demand!

By Europe, American commentators really mean Great Britain. Britain is second to America as the world's financial leader. They are the gold powers. But there is one great difference between them. Great Britain is unlike the United States in that it does not stand ready to buy gold from all comers at a fixed price. Nevertheless, gold is bought and sold in the open market and a goodly amount has been accumulated.

Two piles of gold are kept in British official vaults. One is in the Bank of England for the backing of domestic currency; the other remains with the Exchange Equalization Fund for use in settling international balances. For both purposes the British, despite recent losses, still hold an enormous quantity of gold, far more than was thought necessary in prewar years. I gave the figures a month ago when the British revalued their gold holdings.

* * *

Now the pile of British gold for currency backing is really superfluous. For Britons cannot exchange their money for gold. Therefore the metallic backing is abstract rather than physical. The same situation applies in the United States, but the absence of gold would, I think, make some difference in Americans' attitude toward their dollars. In Britain, however, the people would not be unduly worried if there wasn't an ounce of gold left in Bank of England vaults. An extraordinary statement, perhaps. It could be proved, of course, only by making the experiment. My opinion is based upon experience since 1931.

This was the year when British authorities stopped paying gold to Britons for pounds. The pound thus became a paper pound. But the people, feeling a pound was a pound for a' that, reposed as much confidence in the paper pound as they used to repose in the gold pound. Faith in a pound unconvertible into gold developed almost overnight.

A story I heard sometime ago comes to mind by way of illustration. A clerk at one of the leading London hotels had been in the habit of obliging departing patrons by exchanging their pounds into foreign currencies. He stopped the service two or three days after Britain stopped gold payments. This already had caused a decline in sterling exchange, but the clerk explained he couldn't do any more swapping because "those foreign currencies keep bobbing up and down." It never occurred to him that it was the pound that was doing the bobbing! I have heard some patriotic (or innocent) Britishers actually assert that in 1931 gold fell off the pound, not the reverse.

* * *

This is why I think the British could dispense with the gold stock at the Bank of England without inviting popular alarm. Such a course would be warranted on grounds of defense. Instead of storing gold, Britain in its present pass should be storing wheat, tin, nickel, and so on. As a matter of fact, the British think of the Bank gold more as a war chest than as currency backing. It's not like having other goods, though. For in time of stress the gold would have to be turned into something more immediately useful, and that would entail transport and loss of time.

The fact the gold isn't already turned into more serviceable commodities is proof, I think, that British official policy is still wedded to gold backing for currency. This policy has been restated off and on by Mr. Chamberlain since he was Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is our starting point in discussing the British attitude toward gold as money, international or internal. Britain, I think, will not take any initiative in demonetizing gold, for at least three reasons:

1. Britain is a world money market, and payment of balances in gold is the only means of maintaining such a position. Britons may trust the pound, but foreigners trust gold more. If, therefore, they couldn't get gold whenever they want to liquidate their London balances, they would sheer away from London.

2. Gold is a nexus of the British Empire. The Empire produces fully 70 per cent of the world's gold. Most of it is located in South Africa, where the ups and downs of the gold business mean the difference between prosperity and depression. The withdrawal of monetary demand for gold would drag down the price of gold and ruin South Africa. Thus South Africa (and that also means the billions of British capital sunk in South African properties) furnishes a powerful argument to the British Government to maintain a monetary demand for gold.

3. India's fealty to the Empire is singularly dependent upon Britain's support of gold. India is not a producer of gold, but it has the biggest hoard of any nonproducer; in ornaments, caches, and bars. The Hindu regards gold as a bank. He keeps his savings in visible evidence on the person of his wife! If gold were demonetized, then its price would fall to its market value as an ordinary, though precious article of merchandise. And this would reduce immensely the exchange value of India's hoards.

It must not be forgotten that much of India's troubles a decade back were due to a similar decline in the exchange value of India's silver hoards. Britain wouldn't willingly invite that kind of trouble any more.

* * *

However, any talk of an American embargo on gold shipments might conceivably persuade the British to part at least with their Bank of England gold. Here is the reason: The first preoccupation of the British at present is preparedness. In wartime they would look to the United States for supplies. Under the Neutrality Act exports of vital commodities might be put on a cash-and-carry basis. Britain has the ships, Britain has a lot of mobilizable assets in America, Britain also has gold. But an embargo on gold would render this gold useless as a purchasing agent, and the British would be compelled to review the situation.

At the first sign that the talk has grown into a movement to embargo gold imports, therefore, the British, if they were wise, would transfer their gold to America, and keep it in America under earmark as British gold. The change in locale would not alter the fact of ownership. But it would make sure the gold was a mobilizable asset for the wartime purchase of American goods. I am surprised, indeed, that this hasn't been done already, as other countries have done, more or less—to the tune of three quarters of a billion dollars.

Security of Nation's Youth Set for Conference in 1940

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—Seventy persons, prominent in national life have been asked by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, to serve as a Planning Committee for a National Conference on Children in a Democracy to be held here in 1940.

President Roosevelt is to serve as Honorary Chairman of the Conference which will examine needs of American children in the light of developments of the last 10 years.

Purpose Outlined

Two previous White House conferences on child welfare have been held, the first called by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1909 and the second by President Hoover in 1930.

Miss Perkins will be active chairman of the Conference and Miss Katharine Lenroot, Children's Bureau Chief, will be Secretary. The purpose of the Conference, as Miss Perkins explained it, follows:

"The President is calling this conference because of his conviction a society founded upon democratic principles finds both its aim and its security in the happiness and well-being of its people, and especially its children, and in recognition of the primary claim of children for those essentials of life upon which their growth and development depend.

"Conference membership will include men and women from all parts of the country, who will bring fruits of experience in many walks of life. The first session will be held in 1940.

Security for Childhood

"It is the President's hope activities of the Conference will result in practical suggestions as to ways in which we may give greater security to childhood and a larger measure of opportunity to youth, and thus strengthen the foundations of our national life."

The following have consented to serve as Vice-Chairmen of the Conference: Milburn L. Wilson, Undersecretary of Agriculture; Josephine Roche, Chairman of the Interdepartmental Committee to Co-ordinate Health and Welfare Activities; Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, New York City; Dr. Frank P. Graham, President of the University of North Carolina; Henry P. Helmhoff, Professor of Pediatrics at the Mayo Foundation, University of Minnesota; Monsignor Robert F. Keenan, Executive Director of the Roman Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York, and Jacob Kepees, Executive Director of the Jewish Children's Bureau of Chicago.

Icebreaker a Record-Breaker

MOSCOW, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Soviet Russian icebreaker Sedoff, which has floated helplessly in the Arctic for 15 months, reported yesterday it had drifted to the farthest point north ever reached by a seagoing vessel.

The Sedoff, which lost its propeller in an ice jam in October, 1937, reported its position as latitude 85 degrees 59 minutes 1 second north, longitude 119 degrees 59 minutes east.

This was more than a mile further north than Dr. Fridtjof Nansen's Fram which in 1895 drifted to within 272 statute miles of the North Pole.

In contrast with the Fram explorers, who were completely out of touch with civilization for two years, the Sedoff's crew has been constantly in radio communication with Moscow since it got caught in the ice.

The plan is to continue the drift—if possible—clear across the Pole. New supplies were en route north meanwhile by airplanes based at Rudolf Island.

MOSCOW (AP)—M. M. Voznesensky, radioman, will go on trial Feb. 25 on charges of sabotaging Arctic radio communications in connection with the hapless flight of Sigismund Levaneffsky over the North Pole.

Levaneffsky, then Soviet Russia's most famous flier, left Moscow Aug. 12, 1937, with a crew of five but disappeared in a proposed flight to the United States.

Voznesensky was radioman in the far northern Tikhaya Bay (Bay of Silence) station. The indictment said he failed to relay messages from Levaneffsky, failed to give Levaneffsky meteorological reports, and finally gave false weather reports to searching planes.

Chain Tax Barred In Pennsylvania

HARRISBURG, Pa., (AP)—Pennsylvania's chain-store tax, imposing a levy of $1 to $500 based on the number of establishments under one ownership, was declared unconstitutional Feb. 20 by the Dauphin County Court.

The tax, which included theaters and gasoline stations was called "confiscatory" and a violation of the uniform taxation clause of the State Constitution. The Court granted a permanent injunction against enforcement.

About 75 per cent of the chains in the State, banded together in fighting the tax.

The State argued that the United States Supreme Court has upheld similar laws in Indiana, Florida, Louisiana, and West Virginia.

Europe's Situation Described As 'Delicate,' Not 'Ominous'

(Continued from Page 1)

strategic positions of the Rome-Berlin axis in the Mediterranean chess game.

These facts may of course be taken to indicate the ominously heightened tempo. In fact, however, in London and Paris at least, the general impression is that diplomatic tension is less great than it was a few weeks ago, and this is attributed in part to these varied developments.

By this is meant that for the first time the British and French Governments, as well as the axis powers, are now taking what might be called precautionary military steps, and are showing clearly that they are no longer in the passive state of unreadiness in which they were caught last September. This is vitally important, because it is felt that dictators would be proportionately less likely to precipitate a crisis as they see the democracies ready to meet their challenge.

Furthermore, it is evident that the British and French Governments are at the same time neglecting no opportunity to use the powers of reason and argument as distinct from a show of military force, in attempting to reach a solution of Europe's problems. Paris and London are busy trying to establish satisfactory relations with Burgos and thus to counteract to some extent the influence of the axis in Spain.

Trade Mission to Berlin

The British Government is sending a trade mission to Berlin in the near future, and also quietly pushing trade negotiations in Eastern Europe, particularly in Soviet Russia—something of an innovation. Furthermore Joseph Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, is expected to come to London before long.

In France the Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bonnet, not only sent Senator Léon Bérard to Burgos, but also is understood to have dispatched unofficial emissaries to Berlin and Rome in an endeavor to pave the way for a "reasonable" settlement of the Mediterranean question.

Thus it would appear that the European situation at the moment presents both favorable and unfavorable aspects, but that the position so far is merely delicate rather than "ominous.' What is especially clear, however, is that keen and constant alertness and the best possible thinking is essential if the efforts to enable reason rather than force to triumph are to be successful.

May Shorten Trip

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 20 (AP)—President Roosevelt, it was officially reported Feb. 18, may shorten his stay away from Washington because of late reports reaching him indicating "ominous though undefined developments" abroad.

Information reaching him since he left Washington Thursday night, it was understood, related to possible renewal of demands in the early future by totalitarian nations.

These demands, the reports reaching him said, were likely to be pressed through the more recent technique of using the fear of aggression rather than through normal diplomatic channels.

At a press conference after lunch at a Civilian Conservation Corps camp en route on his 140-mile motor ride here from Florida City, he was asked when he might return from his southern cruise. The President intimated he could not give a specific date because of what was described as the disturbing international situation.

The President indicated he may have to return before March 3 or 4, although he hoped the original schedule could be adhered to.

The exact nature of the reports reaching him was not disclosed, but speculation centered on possible demands from Germany and Italy. It was reported that developments were more of a possibility than a probability but that the President was being constantly informed.

Differ on 'Ominous'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—The phrase "ominous reports from abroad," which was widely attributed to President Roosevelt by the European press over the week end, cannot be officially confirmed or denied. The President was speaking at a press conference at Key West, Fla., under informal White House rules whereby the President's remarks are "off the record" and may be referred to in indirect discourse but not directly cited.

As a result, many versions of the same Presidential remarks were published in the United States. The Associated Press alone used three different phrasings of the reason "officially given out" as to why the President might be compelled to cut short his vacation trip: "Late reports reaching him indicating ominous though indefinite developments abroad"; ". . . what was officially described as disturbing international conditions"; and ". . . ominous reports from abroad." The correspondent of the New York Times cited "continued reports of a disturbed nature from abroad."

French-Russian Talk

MOSCOW, Feb. 20 (AP)—Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars, received the new French Ambassador, Paul Emil Naggiar, Feb. 18, for a conference which aroused speculation in diplomatic circles. Significance was attached to the meeting because Mr. Molotoff, like Joseph Stalin, seldom receives Ambassadors.

Hitler Seeks U.S. Good Will

BERLIN, Feb. 20 (AP)—Capt. Fritz Wiedemann declared today before departing to assume his position as German Consul General at San Francisco that he had orders from Chancellor Hitler to promote good will between Germany and the United States.

"Both my orders and my personal intention are to be the bearer of good will," he told 50 luncheon guests of the Carl Schurz Society.

"More than that I am firmly convinced that with such an attitude of mind some sort of success cannot, in the long run, be denied me."

Vice-President Hans Dräger, on behalf of the Carl Schurz Society, emphasized that the task of improving relations between the two countries was difficult, but added, "Nevertheless, groups of men on both sides of the Atlantic are continuing to work for this ideal with passionate determination."

The appointment of Wiedemann, who was Herr Hitler's personal adjutant and World War commander, was announced Jan. 21.

Flight Training Plans Hailed in the Colleges

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Authority reported Feb. 18 an "overwhelming enthusiasm" on the part of college students to enroll for its flight training program.

Just back from a 12,000 mile trip during which he visited the 13 schools selected by the Authority for training courses during the current semester, Grove Webster, chief of the CAA's private flying development division, said he found students everywhere anxious to enroll. Purdue University was the first of the 13 schools to get under way on the program, the CAA said. The others will start shortly.

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America Accused In Italian Paper Of Fomenting War

ROME, Feb. 20 (AP)—Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano's newspaper, Il Telegrafo, charged today that an "imperialistic, puritan minority" of American leaders, headed by President Roosevelt, was starting the United States toward a "democratic war."

Giovanni Ansaldo, in the paper's leading editorial, wrote that the "arming of American minds, even more dangerous than enormous material armaments," failed to impress Italians.

Italians do not believe, he declared, that Providence has given Americans a "blank check" on which they can write any victory they want.

The editorial said that an "imperialistic Anglo-Saxon minority excited by a man like Roosevelt, who belongs without doubt to a race of great preachers of war, is beginning to rise up again and consider inevitable a new historic demonstration of America's mission and new intervention to make the world safe for democracy."

U. S. Attitude Serious

Signor Ansaldo added that the most serious development within the past week was the "attitude assumed by the United States toward the European situation."

"Any divergence from democratic practices by other peoples appears to be an offense," he said. "Any reasonable request of other peoples for a place in the sun appears to be a threat.

"The old leaven of the Puritan covenant is working in the leading minority so that it is beginning to act with missionary and proppagandistic vigor of extreme violence in favor of intervention and a democratic war. And now it is headed toward a precipice."

The conviction of saving the world from the "monstrous dominance of tyranny incites individuals who have absurd ideas of the world and tyranny," the editorial declared, and "under the energetic minority propaganda" Americans can be galvanized into entering "an imperialistic war" on moral pretexts.

Virginio Gayda Fascism's chief newspaper spokesman, yesterday took newspapers in the United States to task for blaming the world arms race on Germany.

Signor Gayda, in the newspaper La Voce d'Italia, wrote that responsibility really fell on the democracies. His arguments were directed primarily in response to editorials in the Baltimore Sun and Boston Transcript.

Defends German Arming

Germany, he declared, started from scratch to build up its armaments only when "great and fortunate democracies in turn appeared already armed and threatening."

But then the democracies increased their arms, not to lose their powerful handicap in the race of guns," Signor Gayda contended.

Meanwhile a warning that Italian troops in Spain would go to Minorca or anywhere else "the common interests of Italy and Spain demand" was published by the Italian Foreign Affairs review, Relazioni Internazionale.

Diplomatic circles interpreted the review's article as a warning that Italy might move against Minorca if Britain and France were to make any military move to draw Nationalist General Francisco Franco out of Premier Mussolini's orbit.

The British Ambassador, Lord Perth, called on Count Ciano during the week end and was understood to have asked again about reported movements of Italian troop reinforcements to North Africa. In addition they were said to have discussed the status of Minorca.

U. S. Aid Minimized

BERLIN, Feb. 20 (AP)—The United States could give little help to Great Britain and France in a European war, the influential Börsenzeitung said yesterday in a leading editorial.

The article emphasized that Germany need not fear the United States because "the era in which division after division following speedy training could be thrown over the ocean belongs to history."

The newspaper said "quality" soldiers of authoritarian powers would carry the day against the democracies' "quantity" and it was not certain the United States Navy could figure strongly.

"Despite warlike gestures by Roosevelt and Ickes, the United States is not, no more than is England, in a position to appear on the Continent with millions of well-trained men," it said.

"It may be that one could send over a few thousand fliers and—perhaps—considerable naval power, but the problem of replacements when losses are swift remains open."

French strength likewise was minimized. French recruiting difficulties were increasing, the article charged, while England was only too happy when it had enough men to defend the British Isles.

Other sections of the press, however, attacked Great Britain for rearming, referring to "the armored lion" and accusing England of being unfaithful to the spirit of Munich.

"When it is recalled that hardly six months have passed since the 'peace of Munich,'" the Fränkische Tageszeitung of Nurmberg said, "One can only express regret and astonishment that England's attitude toward Germany is more and more distant from the spirit of the Munich negotiations and that in which the agreement between Adolf Hitler and Neville Chamberlain was concluded."

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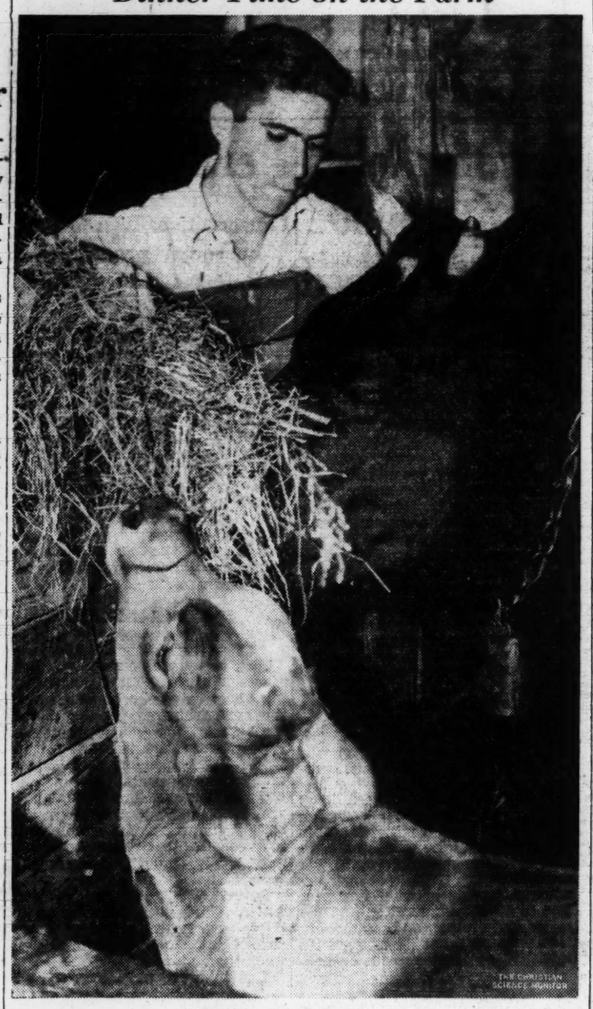
Dinner Time on the Farm



Robert Lee Bristow

Feeding cattle on his Virginia farm just after he won national recognition as the No. 1 Farm Boy of America. He is now working in a Maryland city earning money to save his homestead from the grip of creditors. Mr. Mell originated the project.

Former No. 1 Farmer Boy Works in City to Pay Debts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Faced by two years of crop failures, and the threat of a third, the Nation's No. 1 farmer boy of 1937, Robert Lee Bristow of Middlesex County, Va., has turned from the plow to a city business career in an attempt to save his family homestead from the hands of creditors.

For two consecutive years weather conditions were not favorable to the young farmer. First there was rain and then drought. A windstorm tore up some crops and water drowned others. As a result the young agriculturist now is in the employ of Southern States Co-operative, an organization of farmers for retail buying and selling, at its branch at Gaithersburg, Md. Recently young Bristow packed his bag and turned his back on the debt-laden farm in Tidewater, Va. After a brief trainnig period at Bel Air, Md., he was stationed at Leesburg, Va., as Assistant Manager of Southern Leesburg Service, an affiliate of Southern States Co-operative. From Leesburg, he was transferred to Gaithersburg.

Little Chance of Loss

"I took the job with the idea of trying it out for the winter," he explained. "By next spring, I should know whether I've done the right thing. At any rate, I can't lose much by being away from the farm during the winter."

He was not discouraged, friends say, but two bad crop years in a row, and the knowledge a third might cause creditors to clamp down sent him in quest of a steady and surer income. He had 18 acres of corn in cultivation last year, 8 acres of lespedeza, 6 acres of wheat, 4 acres of spring oats, and 4 acres of red clover, hay, none of which produced a good yield.

There were other setbacks. The driveshaft of the tractor broke, so plowing had to be done with two mules and a horse. The tractor, which young Bristow made out of a Ford engine and chassis, a truck transmission, and a Buick gear shift, had to be put aside until repairs could be made. Then competition put out of business the small grist mill from which he made a little profit by grinding grain for neighbors. Two mills opened nearby.

The home place near Saluda has not been forgotten. Even amid the strangeness of his new task he finds time to direct its operation by remote control, writing long letters to a younger brother, Woodrow, who has stepped into his shoes, and his sister, Mary Christian, who attends to household duties.

Advised to Accept

"Robert talked to me about the job three or four times," said Dr. Walter S. Newman, State Supervisor of Vocational Education at Richmond. "At first I advised against it and then reconsidered. I recalled that he had affairs in pretty good shape at home, that there was a great risk that next year's crop might fail and that he would lose the home, so I urged him to accept the work for two or three years.

"There is no doubt in my mind that, temporarily, he is doing the right thing. He is living under a budget plan and watching every penny. I believe he will make good."

So hard did young Bristow work and so closely did he stay on his farm that some neighbors did not know he was gone. T. P. Woodward, President of the Saluda Parent-Teacher Association and Vice-President of the Ruritan Club was one of this group.

"I did not know he had gone, but I'm glad to hear it," Mr. Woodward said. "I believe he'll make Southern States Co-operative a good man, and I think he was wise to take the job. There's not much money on a farm.

"That Star Farmer of America award he won at Kansas City seems to have given him new impetus. He attended civic meetings regularly while he was here and took an active interest in community life."

Right Decision

Mrs. James Barnhardt, President of the Middlesex Woman's Club, an organization that helped pay for Roberts' Kansas City trip in 1937, likewise believes he made the right decision.

Charles J. Sedivy, agricultural instructor at Saluda High School and the man who persuaded him to go to Kansas City, shook his head over the move.

"He sort of disappointed me," the teacher confided. "I believe he made the wrong decision. When he came to me about the job, I advised him to decide for himself. If I had given him my opinion, however, I would have told him not to accept."

Italy to Curb Film Critics?

ROME (AP)—Vittorio Mussolini, film-producing son of the Duce, has hit upon a plan to promote Italian movies.

As his father has sought to popularize Fascism by prohibiting any press criticism of it, Vittorio would make Italian films more popular by curbing movie critics.

The younger Mussolini, in an article written for his own movie magazine, "Cinema," proposed that daily newspapers be prohibited from reviewing Italian films, and the task be left to weekly or bi-weekly periodicals devoted to the film industry, where he feels they would receive better treatment.

"I am not in accord with those who would abolish criticism altogether, as in Germany," added Vittorio.

He complained that some critics for the daily newspapers have treated some excellent Italian films unkindly, with the result that Italians wouldn't go to see them.

Italy, having virtually closed its doors to foreign movies by its foreign trade policy (under the present plan almost no American films will be imported in the coming year) is striving to fill the void with its own films, which in the past have proven far less popular than Hollywood products.

Vittorio said the idea of curbing critics came upon him—"like a bolt of lightning."

Franco Seizes Ships

BURGOS, Spain (AP)—Gen. Francisco Franco has requisitioned 230 merchant vessels operating in Spanish waters for transportation of supplies and food wherever needed for his Insurgent army and for newly conquered zones.

The requisition applied to ships owned by individuals and companies under Spanish law.

The decree, issued Feb. 19, broadened one of March 8, 1938, authorizing the requisitioning of all ships registered from Spanish ports.

The step was taken after the Insurgent cruiser Baleares was sunk in an encounter with the Government fleet.

British Pro-Consul Ernest Golding and his wife, arrested at San Sebastian Jan. 2 in connection with espionage charges, were released on parole yesterday.

They were taken into custody by Spanish Insurgent agents, who said they were linked to espionage activities through documents seized at Irun, Dec. 19.

The documents were wrapped in a soiled shirt which had been secreted in a British diplomatic pouch.

Britain Seeks Russian Trade Ties

LONDON, Feb. 20 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain announced in the House of Commons today that Mr. R. S. Hudson, Secretary for Overseas Trade, would "visit Moscow and other northern capitals next month to pay special attention to trade."

Mr. Hudson, with Mr. Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, a Department of the Government, also was scheduled to visit Berlin shortly in an effort to improve British-German economic relations. The Berlin mission was disclosed on Saturday.

Mr. Hudson, known for his efforts to improve British trade, caused a stir Dec. 15 by threatening that Britain would beat Germany at her own game of barter trading unless she halted tactics considered unfair by the British.

Polish-Soviet Trade Pact

Mr. Chamberlain's announcement followed conclusion yesterday of a most-favored-nation trade pact between the Soviet Union and Poland and reports that Mr. Joseph Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, planned soon to visit London.

The announcement tended to support reports that Britain was adopting a friendlier attitude toward Soviet Russia which had been disregarded largely during the September crisis over Czecho-Slovak-German relations. Russia was not invited to the Munich Conference of Sept. 29.

Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax was understood to have foreshadowed attempts at strengthening British-Soviet relations when he spoke last week before a private meeting of Conservative members of Parliament.

Some of Lord Halifax' hearers were startled at warmth of his references to Russia.

Halifax to Be Guest

The Foreign Secretary will be the chief guest tonight at a dinner Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky is giving at his Embassy.

Mr. Hudson's visit to the Soviet capital will be the first paid by a British Cabinet member since Anthony Eden went there in 1935 as Lord Privy Seal to get Soviet participation in collective European secruity.

New Borrowing Power

Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, formally sought authority to borrow £800,000,000 instead of the originally authorized £400,000,000 to finance rearmament, which he said was now approaching the "full blast of production."

Sir John said rearmament had reached such a scale that "it would be inequitable if the whole cost should be debited to the few years in which it were incurred."

The Chancellor said that of the £580,000,000 to be spent on rearmament next year, £350,000,000 would be met by borrowing. His statement was interpreted as strengthening reports that the basic income tax rate of five shillings and six pence in the pound ($1.35 for each $5) would not be increased.

Rearmament expenditures during the current year, Sir John said, would amount to £406,000,000.

Cost of Program

The Chancellor said that during the first three years of the five-year rearmament program, which began in 1937, the total cost would be £1,250,000,000. The estimated five-year cost was £1,500,000,000.

Sir John also disclosed that £550,000,000 of the £800,000,000 to be borrowed already had been earmarked for the first three years' expense.

It was "horrible," he said, to spend so much on arms. But he expressed confidence that Britain could "stand the strain."

Before the debate opened King George and Prime Minister Chamberlain conferred with key defense chiefs.

The King received Viscount Gort, Chief of the Imperial Eastern defenses, and Mr. Chamberlain conferred with Admiral Baron Chatfield and Admiral Sir Roger Backhouse, Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty and Chief of the Naval Staff.

Lord Chatfield was named Minister for Co-ordination of Defense in the Cabinet shake-up Jan. 28 and recently returned from a study of Indian defenses.

Umbrella as Peace Sign

LONDON, Feb. 20 (AP)—Queen Elizabeth today approved Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's famous umbrella as a "symbol of peace." "That's a splendid idea," she said when shown a replica of Mr. Chamberlain's umbrella during a visit to the British Industries Fair.

Italy's Friendship Found To Shift Object With Times

By the Associated Press

ROME — Italy's dispute with France draws attention to the wide range of estrangements and reconciliations to which Fascist foreign policy has been subject. In the last five years, Fascist propaganda has launched criticism against no fewer than 10 different nations. They include Germany, Great Britain, France, Yugoslavia, Czecho-Slovakia, Japan, Ethiopia, Republican Spain, Soviet Russia and the United States.

Of these, some were old friends of Italy; some, one-time arch-enemies who won Fascist favors after enduring a period of vituperation. Two of the targets—Ethiopia and Spain—became also the targets of Fascist bombs. Threats of war were frequent against several, and others escaped with a verbal barrage.

One of the original flies in the Fascist ointment was Yugoslavia. Frontier controversies and Italian discontent over the rise of a powerful Slavic neighbor made trans-Adriatic recriminations ominous for years. Today, spurred partly by the realization that a hostile Yugoslavia would be a serious liability in a Mediterranean war, partly by the necessity of countering German economic competition, Rome has taken Belgrade to its bosom.

Less than five years ago, the Fascist press was denouncing Reichsführer Hitler's National Socialists as accomplices in the assassination of Signor Mussolini's great friend, Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss of Austria; and lest anyone should doubt that he, too, gave his fellow dictator a very low rating as a potential neighbor, Signor Mussolini staged a convincing armed demonstration on the Austrian border which blocked Germany's absorption of Austria four years.

Today, not only has Anschluss taken place with the Duce's commendation, but the Rome-Berlin axis has become a definite factor on the Continent.

Japan, one of the handmaidens of the axis, receives in the Fascist press almost daily tokens of affectionate admiration for her rare culture, work of civilization in China, and chivalrous campaign against the "Bolshevist peril." But in the summer of 1935, after a Tokyo spokesman had made allusion to Japanese interests in Ethiopia, the same presses which today print encomiums on Japan were pouring forth language which signified something quite different from respect for Japanese culture and civilization.

No nation ever felt the lash of Fascist displeasure more harshly than Great Britain during the period of sanctions. War between the two nations threatened for many weeks. These rancors eventually evaporated in the glow of Munich.

Since then, Signor Mussolini has given plain evidence that he considers British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain a friend, whatever reservations he still may have concerning other British statesmen who see no peace in appeasement.

Czecho-Slovakia, whose dismemberment by Germany Signor Mussolini said last September he was prepared to support at the cost of war, already has been promised Fascist shelter as soon as it shall have shown comprehension of the ideas that actuate the Rome-Berlin axis.

The person most acutely aware of the mutability of Fascist amity probably is Haile Selassie, ex-Negus of Ethiopia, with which Italy in 1928 negotiated a treaty of "permanent friendship and lasting peace."

Even Soviet Russia, whose denunciation by now is almost second nature with Fascist spokesmen, was recognized by Italy ahead of any other European nation and negotiated one of its first trade treaties, as well as a non-aggression pact with the Fascist regime.

Cordiality toward the United States was marked both among Fascist officials and the Italian people until a few years ago. Now Italy directs against the United States a running fire of criticism of American political leaders, American rearmament, American "imperialism" in Latin America, and the decadence of American political and social institutions.

Texan Buys at Tax Sale; Makes Nearly $100,000

HOUSTON, Texas (AP) — Sixteen years ago Gasper M. DeGeorge, hotel man, bought 20 acres of land near Friendswood, Texas, for $139.71 at a tax sale. On Feb. 18 a court held his title to the land was valid. The land, in the middle of an oil field, is worth $100,000.

Break With Vatican In Closing School Charged to Germany

MUNICH (AP)—Roman Catholic authorities, aroused by the Government's closing of Munich University's theological school, expressed belief Feb. 18 that the concordat between Germany and the Vatican had been broken.

They awaited instructions from Michael Cardinal von Faulhaber, Archbishop of Munich, before protesting to the Government. The Cardinal, who is in Rome, always has insisted on strict adherence to the concordat.

Bernhard Rust, Minister of Education, closed the theological school Feb. 17 after differences with the Cardinal over appointment to the Munich faculty of Professor Barion, of the Braunsberg, East Prussia, Roman Catholic Academy. About 1,800 students were affected by the closing.

Goebbels Criticizes Pictures of Kaiser

BERLIN (AP)—Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, criticized Feb. 18 Germans who have pictures of former Kaiser Wilhelm in their homes but none of Reichsführer Adolf Hitler.

"That is not refined," Herr Goebbels wrote sarcastically in an article in Reichsführer Hitler's newspaper, Völkischer Beobachter, in which he attacked "intellectuals" in the Reich.

By the Associated Press

MOSCOW, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Soviet Russian trade drive scored another advance with the signing of a Polish-Soviet agreement Feb. 19 on the basis of a most-favored nation principle.

Moscow in recent weeks has concluded or renewed trade pacts with France, Latvia Estonia, and Lithuania.

A trade delegation from Iran now is in Moscow and is expected to sign an agreement soon. The appearance here of a representative of Vickers, Ltd., industrial and armament concern, recently revived talk of a new Soviet-British trade agreement.

What looked like a new Soviet-German trade treaty also seemed imminent a few weeks ago, but a representative of the German Ministry of Economics failed to arrive in Moscow after his reported departure from Berlin.

German sources said the talks were called off because "too much political importance was being attached to them abroad."

The view held by some observers here was that fulfillment of Joseph Stalin's third five-year plan—rather than political considerations—was dictating the new trade drive.

According to these observers, the plan cannot be fulfilled without extensive imports—particularly for replacement and repair of industrial equipment already installed during the first two five-year plans.

The agreement is the first general economic pact between Poland and Russia based on the principle of the most-favored nation. It consists of three sections: the trade agreement proper, an agreement regulating the transport of goods, and a clearing agreement.

Russian exports to be increased under the agreement include cotton, cotton waste, tobacco, manganese, asbestos, and graphite.

Poland will sell Russia more coal, ferrous metals, cement, textile goods, textile machinery, leather goods, and artificial silk.

On Sept. 22, when the Czecho-Slovak crisis was at its height, Moscow warned Warsaw bluntly that if Polish troops invaded Czecho-Slovakia, Soviet Russia would cancel the Soviet-Polish non-aggression pact.

However, after the Munich accord which produced Czecho-Slovakia's dismemberment, the atmosphere changed rapidly and on Nov. 26 a joint Soviet-Polish statement reaffirmed existence of the non-aggression treaty and expressed a desire to "improve trade relations."

Some observers saw a Polish drift away from Germany into the arms of Russia, but Poles emphasized Warsaw's consistent policy of maintaining "equilibrium" in relations with its eastern and western neighbors.

The return of friendly relations between Russia and Poland had been looked upon heretofore as evidence that Poland was beginning to believe co-operation with the Soviet Union to be the best safeguard of its national interests.

Paper Shortage in Madrid

MADRID (AP)—El Sindicalista, Madrid's only morning newspaper, was not issued Feb. 20 because it had no newsprint.

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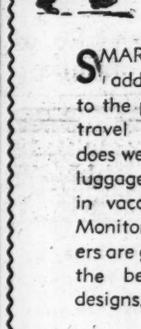

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European Health Insurance Is Found Unsuited to U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Experience with health insurance in Europe does not justify its adoption in the United States from the medical viewpoint of carrying health service to the people, J. G. Crownhart, Secretary of the State Medical Society of Wisconsin, told the thirty-fifth Annual Congress on Medical Education and Licensure at a meeting here.

Mr. Crownhart was sent to Europe last year by his society to study whether compulsory health insurance was medically applicable and desirable in Wisconsin, and found it was not.

The security sought through health insurance is purchased at too high a price and does not give good value either for the money or in the service, he reported.

"It is typical of compulsory health insurance," he said, "for the 'Government to require a deduction from the worker's wage and to impose a pay roll tax of the same amount on the employer.

"Once the amounts are fixed, however small, it is not politically expedient to raise them. Medicine, however, does not stand still. New and more expensive methods of treatment gaining better results are continually being developed. For these improvements the money is usually not available in the insurance system. The administrators balance their budget, but for the great mass of the insured, the budget is balanced by ignoring the advances in medicine.

Government's Part Is Small

"The Government may or may not contribute to the expense of the system. If it does, even though the sum may be large, the Government's contribution furnishes only a small percentage of the total cost.

"The system fits first of all into an employer and employee relationship. You can go into a factory and check whether an employer and his workingmen are contributing. In many other cases this is too hard to do, and costs too much.

"Because of its adaptation to industry, compulsory health insurance will be largely considered here on the basis of labor legislation.

"It does not appear applicable to our agriculture. In Europe, the farmer is so generally a tenant, or employed on a large farm, that he can be incorporated into the system. This is not true in the United States.

"The employer's portion of the expense of insurance abroad is simply added to his costs of production. His insurance contribution has become as much a part of his costs as labor itself. He does not absorb it, but adds it to the selling price of his product.

"Hence the employee in the low-income group, insofar as he purchases what the manufacturer sells, is paying not only his own share of the insurance through the weekly deduction in his wages, but also the manufacturer's share as passed along to the price of his goods.

"The cost of administering a system of compulsory health insurance vary from 10 to 12 up to 17 per cent of the total expenditures. Obviously what is subtracted for administrative expenses is that much money which cannot be used for the care of the sick.

"The viewpoint of the administrator of an insurance system is not that of a guardian of sick people, as we might suppose here. The administrator's primary responsibility is that of a trustee of funds.

He is not concerned, first of all, in getting the most he can for sick people, whether he likes it or not himself. This is not his attitude. He must watch his funds as the trustee of public money."

Mr. Crownhart also emphasized what he felt were the medical shortcomings of compulsory health insurance. He pointed out, for example, that the customary handbook for physicians specified the drugs and their amounts acceptable to the system.

Sickness, however, is peculiarly an individualistic problem, he observed, and its treatment is not adapted to machine methods. The insurance physician who goes outside of the book in prescribing may have to explain, or may even be penalized by having to pay himself for whatever medicine or amount of it he prescribes which varies from the standard.

"Consequently," added the Secretary of the State Medical Society of Wisconsin, "physicians learn how to get along with the system. They stay in the book.

Theory Doesn't Work Out

"Health insurance in its theory visualizes the prevention of disease, but in practice reduces the physician to the role of salvage," Mr. Crownhart continued. "The physician has an overload, and the people lose that public health consciousness which here has been a vital factor in the fight on disease.

"Politically, the Compulsory Insurance System contains a danger for this country. In Germany, where the Nazi Party is now in control of the Government, I found that many physicians in the Insurance System who had not supported the Nazi Party had left the country. Before the Nazis, the Social Democratic Party was in control of insurance.

"We don't want a system in the United States that will be in the control of any party, and must watch to prevent that here."

The countries in which Mr. Crownhart studied health insurance were England, Germany, France, Norway, Sweden and Denmark. On returning last year he wote a book, "Sickness Insurance in Europe," using the term more frequently employed there, which is one of the latest published on the subject.

Mr. Crownhart has been Secretary of the State Medical Society of Wisconsin for the past 15 years.

His Last Grind

© East Yorkshire Press Picture Service

Knife-Grinding Machine Does Last Chore Before Long Rest in Museum

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Italy! Switzerland! France! Britain! All these have I rolled through," says this quaint knife-grinding machine, "and now I am to go to a museum. Instead of going to see people and grind their knives at their doors, people are now coming to see me! What a funny world."

Yes, such is just the case. The machine's owner, Signor Ronato Tomassi, is here grinding his last knife on the device before handing it over to Mr. T. Sheppard, Director of the Hull Museum of Transport. Signor Tomassi's father built the machine in 1855 and decided to come to Britain to sharpen the knives which cut Britain's roast beef.

Goodyear Statue Unveiled in Akron Centennial Fete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 20—A nine-foot statue of Charles Goodyear was unveiled here today in the presence of prominent United States officials and representatives of several foreign countries, gathered to pay homage to the man whose pioneering research of 100 years ago laid the foundation for today's $2,000,000,000 rubber industry.

Gathered around the statue, unveiled by Mrs. Nelson Goodyear on a City park overlooking the great plant that bears the name of Goodyear, were Eduardo Dibos, Mayor of Lima, Peru, a large-scale distributor of Goodyear products, and some 2,000 other Goodyear representatives from all parts of the world.

The sculptor, Walter Russell, was introduced to the applauding audience and spoke briefly of the inspiration he found in doing this piece of work for the people of Akron.

In glowing terms, Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, chief speaker at the ceremonies, described the trials of the former rubber man in his quest for the process of vulcanization, leading through a debtor's prison, a stuffy New York attic, and thence to Woburn, Mass., where the great discovery was made. General Johnson pointed to the statue of the rubber pioneer, holding out a lump of rubber to a waiting world, as an example of the heights to which men may rise through faith in themselves and what they have to give regardless of the hurdles that stand in the way.

A pageant depicting the career of the struggling young pioneer will be on exhibition in Goodyear Hall for the rest of the year, being celebrated not only in Akron but in many other parts of the country. The celebrations will continue here for three more days.

Closed Shop Still Open To Religious Objectors

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Religious objections to labor union membership were recognized by the American Federation of Labor Feb. 18 in a closed shop contract negotiated with a dairy farm that hires three Mennonites.

The agreement, between Martin Century Farms of Lansdale, Pa., and the Bakery and Milk Wagon Drivers Union, provides:

"The employer and Union agree that members of the Mennonite or other religious faiths, whose religious beliefs prohibit them from joining labor organizations, may be employed and retained without becoming members of the Union."

The contract ended a 10-day strike.

Police School Reconvenes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALINAS, Calif.—Inaugurating a new six-month schedule of bimonthly three-hour sessions, the 3-county police school, instructed by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents, local attorneys, and law enforcement officers, has reconvened here.

Law enforcement officers of Monterey, Santa Cruz, and San Benito counties will attend the classes, the first series of which were held in Salinas last fall.

Subject matter to be taken up in the school was worked out at a meeting of the Monterey Bay Area Peace Officers Association in Hollister. Marcel Lapierre, Chief of Police of Salinas, is chairman of the committee, composed of chiefs of police and sheriffs of the three counties, which made up the course of study. J. N. L. Pieper, head of the San Francisco FBI office, who with Chief Lapierre, aided in founding the school, also assisted in working out the new plan of study.

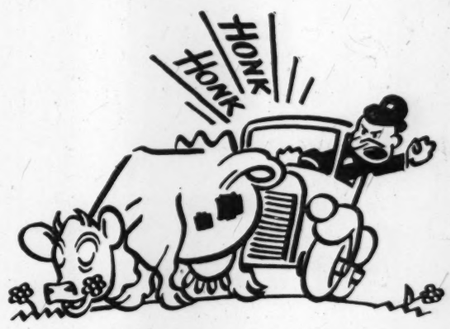
Among the courses to be given are moulage and plaster of Paris reproduction; explosives, practical firearm training; enforcement of vagrancy statutes; powers of arrest; index methods; searches and seizures; organization of courts; courtroom behavior; arson investigations; spot maps; co-ordinations of highway patrol and other agencies; enforcement of statutes against mobs and violence; and police work and youthful offenders.

Average daily attendance at last fall's sessions of the school, the first to be instructed by FBI agents in California, was 62.

'Americana, I Love You,' Sung at Brazilian Fiesta

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—Revelry which began Feb. 18 and will not end until Feb. 22 sent the latest tunes echoing through the streets of Rio de Janeiro from thousands of joyous throats.

Among the gay tunes which pour each year from the pens of Brazilian composers just before the national fiesta, Carnival Carioca, was one this year glorifying the woman of the United States.



YOU CAN'T HURRY A COW!

ARGUE all you want to, time simply doesn't mean a thing to cud-chewing Bossie. Maybe that's as it should be. Still we're not content to let cows have their own way entirely. For we have tried *encouraging* them. By special feeding, by special care we have induced them to produce *better* milk. And we can say with justified pride that Nature has responded. Just taste Borden's Golden Crest Grade A! It's much safer milk than folks ever had in the good old days because it's much *purer* milk. If that's the kind you'd like to serve your family, why not let the Borden Man start serving you? Borden's Farm Products.

Michigan Forest Wanted for Playground

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

IRONWOOD, Mich. — Mingled with the call of the loon and the rattle of rushing water in the Porcupine Mountain region, is heard the ring of the woodsman's ax; and it is to preserve this land on the shores of Lake Superior from further encroachments that support is being sought for a bill now before Congress which would provide $10,000,000 to be spent by the U. S. Forest Service to acquire the land.

The bill, introduced in the last session of Congress by Representative Frank Hook, of Michigan, has the approval of the Michigan Conservation Commission and the Upper Peninsular Development Bureau, and it has received a favorable report from the Secretary of Agriculture.

The area, including about 600 square miles, consists of the highland and mountains generally called the Porcupine Range, and the valleys of the Black, Presque Isle, and the two Rainbow Rivers. It is virtually uninhabited and wild, and it can be reached only by boat along the shore of Lake Superior. Residents of the Upper Peninsula, and others interested in making the region a forest preserve and playground, believe the lumbermen will have it cut over unless steps are taken at once to protect it legally.

The Forest Service is interested in its preservation not only for its scenic beauty but also for its economic value. Forest officials would preserve the beauty of the lands bordering on Lake Superior and the valleys of the rivers and streams in their natural state, and would at the same time initiate a selective cutting program to produce a supply of hardwood timber.

Four years ago those interested in the project, led by the Ironwood Association of Commerce, succeeded in having the Ottawa National Forest extended over the region as a purchase unit, but no funds have since been made available for purchases. One of the largest land owners in the region is the General Motors Corporation which has offered to donate some 4,000 acres, providing the Government buys the balance.

The long wooded slopes of the Porcupine Mountains look forth upon the blue waters of Lake Superior, known to the Chippewa Indians as Gitchee Gumee, or Shining Big Seawater. This is the land of Longfellow's "Hiawatha."

In 1847, Samuel Knapp discovered in the locality what came to be known as the Minnesota Mine. Prospecting, he found a quantity of stone hammers and a vein of pure copper, from which chunks had been knocked.

Housing Advances in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, GA.—Nathan Straus, administrator of the United States Housing Authority, spent a couple of days here while on a southern inspection tour of slum clearance work. With Georgia leading, a few states in the southeast are obsorbing one-third of all Federal housing funds, Mr. Straus declared. The Atlanta 1939 housing program calls for an expenditure of $14,000,000 and includes a request for $15,000,000 additional.

Commenting on Atlanta's Techwood Homes, a low-rental housing project, Mr. Straus described it as valuable and satisfactory.

"The experimental age in housing is over," Mr. Straus asserted. "In our present projects there will be more improvements than you can find in your 1939 automobile."

The Federal Government's participation in slum clearance has really been a blessing rather than otherwise to private business, Mr. Straus observed. "Once you concentrate public interest on ownership and housing, it naturally results in a stimulation of the building industry."

By way of example, he cited the British housing program, in which more than 1,000,000 families have been moved from slums, yet the move has stimulated a $2,000,000 private building boom there. Mr. Straus expects private financiers to become interested soon in investing money in the country's housing program.

"When that time comes," said he, "Federal funds will be used only to assure the low income group of rentals which will meet their pocketbooks."

N. C. Trucks Paid Above Tax Average

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina trucks, numbering approximately 70,000, paid $25.41 more apiece, on an average, in taxes, during 1936, than the average truck in the United States as a whole paid, it was disclosed here as the result of a survey recently completed.

The average truck in the United States paid $95.33, while North Carolina's grand total was $8,420,284, or an average of $120.74. Figures for 1937, complete, are not yet available for the Nation as a whole.

During 1936, the year covered in the survey, North Carolina trucks paid, in registration fees, the aggregate sum of $2,562,292 and $5,857,992 in gasoline taxes. The average North Carolina registration fee was $36.74, as compared with a national average of $22.18, while the gasoline tax per truck averaged $94, as compared with a national average of $46.20. For hire trucks bore the heaviest part of the burden, the survey showed, as published in the Highway Conference Users' Handbook.

Call for Mexican Democracy

MEXICO, D. F., Feb. 20 (AP)—President Cardenas' regime was described as both Communist and Fascist yesterday at an Opposition Party mass meeting by speakers who demanded the establishment of "real democracy" in Mexico.

A group of leaders of the 1910 revolution against the late Dictator-President Diaz sponsored the rally whose speakers included four men held in jail for a week after criticizing the Government on Jan. 30.

"They call us agitators," one of the quartet, said. "The President also agitates, but for the destruction of the country."

"We agitate to save it," said another. "The Cardenas Government is bankrupt. It is a panorama of destruction."

Luis Cabrera, well-known attorney and writer, who has published attacks on President Cardenas, sent a message which charged the present agricultural policies of dividing lands among peasants made the Government Bank "the greatest landlord of all."

Some anti-Semitic literature was distributed, and the charge that the Mexican Ambassador to Washington, Dr. Francisco Najera, was an "employee of the Jewish synagogues of New York" rather than the true Ambassador of Mexico, drew wild applause from the diners.

The Ambassador issued a statement following recent anti-Jewish riots here in which he said police moved swiftly against agitators.

The mass meeting was attended by an estimated crowd of 2,500.

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To brighten old lights ask your Buick dealer about his 4-way headlight safety service
EYE OPENER! With all its extra value, this Buick sedan lists at $51 less than a year ago!
1939

Spring's on the way! Get out and *meet* it!

Easy on the eye—easy to buy—on General Motors terms!

NO, we're not trying to beat the gun—we'll be seeing quite a lot of winter before the spring buds burst.

But spring always *has* come—and with it a sudden itch to get out and see the awakening world. And also—all too often—the sad discovery that to get the new car you want, you've got to wait till a flock of others get theirs!

So what? So take steps *now*—to meet spring halfway!

Forget that old, worn-out notion that there's a season for buying cars and a season for not buying cars!

Take steps to retire that slow-motion number you're driving now—and replace it with a Buick bursting with newness and get-up-and-git.

Put a Dynaflash straight-eight under your toe to do battle with tough winter going—get the comfort of BuiCoil Springing to float you smoothly over rough and rutted roads.

Get a new outlook for winter horizons or for spotting the first flush of green on the meadows in Buick's "visibility unlimited," which gives you as much as 412 more square inches of safety plate glass to see through.

Then consider also: Your present car is worth less each day as a trade-in. The risk of repair bills grows steadily greater. Old rubber's dangerous, tired batteries a bore—and a bright new Buick is sound and supple all through.

Besides—the cost of keeping up an old car will go a long way toward meeting your monthly payments on a new one. *And Buick's prices—as of course you know—are lower than a year ago, lower than you'd expect, lower than some sixes!*

So why not drop in to talk it over? You'll probably want to get your Buick while the getting's good!

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Widening of Civil Rights Urged for U. S. Possessions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—The United States Government is called upon to extend broader civil rights to the American possessions, especially to Puerto Rico, in a 32-page pamphlet prepared by the American Civil Liberties Union and being distributed to members of Congress today.

The report surveys political conditions in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, Hawaii, American Samoa and declares that in all of them save the Virgin Islands and the Philippines "a deplorable state" exists. America's promise to prepare them for independent, democratic self-government has "remained largely unfilled," it charges.

Recommendations

To correct this the union's report recommends:

1. Permitting the Puerto Ricans to vote on independence or statehood.
2. Changing the present administration in Puerto Rico by appointing officials who will permit the free exercise of civil rights and extend self-government.
3. Adoption of forms of civil government for Samoa and Guam to replace naval rule, with citizenship for the natives.
4. Substitution as rapidly as practicable of school instruction in native languages for instruction in English in Guam, Samoa and Puerto Rico.
5. Retention of the terms of independence for the Philippines and its realization by 1946. The sending of American advisors of "progressive mind" to the Philippines.
6. Extension of native participation and responsibility in the government of the Virgin Islands.
7. Permitting Hawaii to vote on changing its territorial status to statehood.

Acute Problem

According to the report, Puerto Rico presents the most acute problem, with the nationalist movement there subject to continual repression.

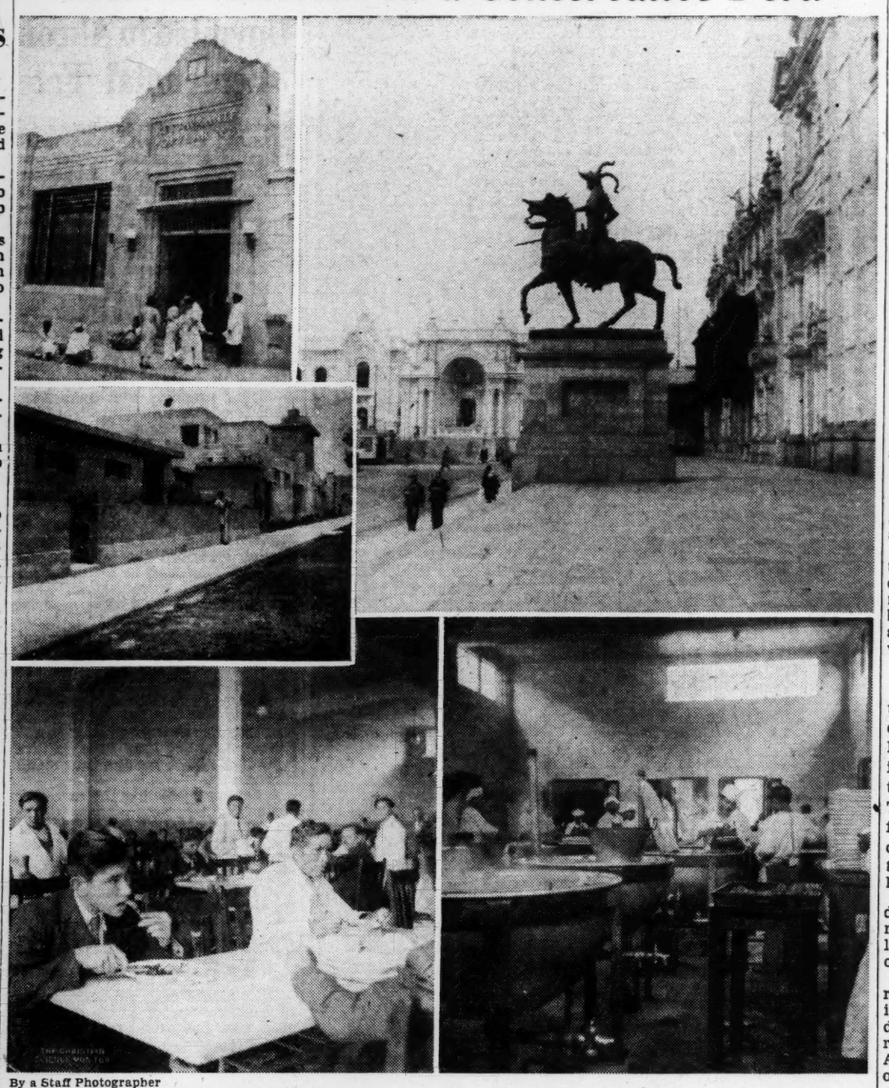
"Either independence, statehood or greater self-government is demanded by all political parties," it says. "American prestige in Puerto Rico is now at its lowest and the policies of the present administration have given weight to all the accusations of 'Yankee imperialism' that have been made against the United States. All over Latin America, Puerto Rico is held up as an example of colonial misrule so obvious as to challenge the good faith of the 'good neighbor' policy.

"Exploitation of natural resources and of commerce by American interests has intensified political control and made difficult for native workers and peasants the organization of their own forces. The benefits of American rule are largely confined to measures of sanitation, health and road-building.

"Maintenance of civil liberties in the colonies is essential to political or economic reforms of any sort. Only by organization and agitation can natives express their desires and needs. Achievement of this depends not only on freedom of speech, press and assemblage but also on the forms of American control, which limit political participation."

The union announced the formation of a Committee on American Colonies, consisting of experts on one or more of the islands, to support its legislative proposals.

Leftist Reforms in a Conservative Peru



By a Staff Photographer

Peru's Old World Splendor Blends With Its New World Reform Programs

Top left: Popular Restaurant No. 3, where one can have a four-course meal for 7 cents, United States money; the two lower pictures show the dining room of the restaurant and the kitchen. Top right is Plaza de Armas, showing statue of Pizarro, founder of Lima. On the right are overhanging balconies dating from colonial times; in the background to the left is the new Governmental Palace where the short revolt of General Rodriguez occurred; center: One of the new housing projects. Citizens can buy a three-room or four-room home over a 20-year period for as little as $6 a month.

Peru's Reforms Show Linking Of Right and Left

(Continued from Page 1)

the throbbing currents of a world in transition.

Inside Peru, the whole thing is in deadly earnest. Peruvians are offended, and rightly, when outsiders flippantly twit Peru with superficial remarks about a social revolution they do not understand.

Up the broad central stairway of the Club Nacional swept, during the recent Lima Conference, ladies and escorts out of some brilliant canvas of the aristocratic past. Paris courtly and jewelled under Louis XIV; Vienna dancing through spacious nights before the masses became articulate; St. Petersburg society gossiping in cultured French from balustrades overlooking the palace reception line— these are models and nostalgic memories for the Lima aristocracy.

Within their exclusive social traditions they cling to a world fast receding. Lima's palaces and monumental avenues come as near as may be to transplanting Paris, Vienna, and old Madrid to the raw new world of the West.

Social Consciousness There

It would be unfair to say that the Lima aristocracy lacks social consciousness. Madame Benavides leads the women of the metropolis in social work. They proudly tell you that no one need go hungry in Lima. The Government, aided by recent favorable economic conditions, is carrying forward an impressive program of social improvement and public works.

Nowhere else in the world today does an aristocracy of such deep-rooted tradition find itself more isolated than that of Lima on the rim of a potential social volcano.

Lima is a mirage, a miracle of refinement, a mecca of culture and irrigation-borne beauty, set on a dusty coast overshadowed by barren mountains. Deep beyond the Andean precipices and peaks, another Peru of jungles and verdant savannahs stretches toward the Amazon. This Peru is only now being explored and tapped by highways.

Social Unrest Latent

In population, a few thousand large landowners and members of the zealously guarded Spanish families of colonial prestige rule roughly 6,500000. Outside Lima and a few other highly developed regions, Peru retains the characteristics of an Indian civilization. Small landowners or tenant farmers follow oxen behind wooden plows; women clad in soft reds or purples spin, are always spinning, as they tend the herds or trudge, burden on back, across the upland plateaus. Miners or smelting workers earn a bare living, or less, in cold shafts or furnace air laden with chemical fumes. Peons labor on sugar or cotton plantations.

Such a land is predisposed to social unrest unless the ruling classes exercise justice and humanity. Into Peru's social consciousness a revolutionary organization, the Apra, began a decade or so ago to inject demands for change. Its name is an abbreviation from initials of its full title, Asociación Popular Revolucionaria Americana, or Popular American Revolutionary Association.

Spread of Apra

Haya de la Torre led the Apra in Peru and spread his ideas into other Latin American nations. Active branches exist in Mexico, Cuba, and elsewhere. Señor de la Torre resides in Lima, ostensibly in hiding but known to the police and not molested.

The Apra makes itself known by an occasional noisebomb dropped in public squares — no more than a firecracker in effect but designed to disquiet public feeling. One exploded near the writer in the Plaza de Armes. Undercover propaganda goes on. The Apra program is a strange mixture of social thinking and anticapitalism, but denies any link to Communism.

Since perpetuating its power after the elections of 1936 had been annulled on the ground that the Apra violated law by taking part through a dummy candidate, when international organizations were barred from electoral activity, the Benavides Government has adopted the slogan, "Paz, Orden, Trabajo," or "Peace, Order, Work."

Success Spotlighted

It is a program consciously shaped toward giving Peru the benefits promised by Apra and other social agitators, without loosing the gates of Leftist Governmental control.

Peru's success in this venture, now spotlighted by a revolt related remotely, if at all, to the deeper social flux, is at least an arresting social phenomenon, and may have important bearings on similar situations elsewhere.

Future of Nation Linked To Loyal Federal Personnel

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—Development of a highly-trained corps of professional and technical Government employees "willing to devote their lives to the pulbic service" was advocated Feb. 18 by President Roosevelt.

His views were expressed in a letter made public by Associate Justice Stanley Reed of the Supreme Court, head of a Committee named by the President to study methods of improving Government personnel "under an efficient civil service."

The letter to Justice Reed said:

I am sorry I will not be in Washington on Feb. 18 to greet at its first session the Committee which I have designated under your chairmanship to make a comprehensive study of methods of attracting, selecting, and maintaining personnel for professional and high-grade administrative and technical posts under an efficient civil service.

I should not have asked men with your responsibilities in other fields of government and business to undertake this study if I did not deem it of vital importance to the nation.

The growing complexities of modern government require development of a trained personnel of men and women of outstanding ability, resourcefulness, and breadth of mind willing to devote their lives to the public service.

Upon development of such a personnel the future of our democracy may in no small measure depend.

Other members of the Committee include Attorney General Frank Murphy and Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter.

Prison Reform Goal Set

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—Recommendations for reorganization of some New York State crime-correction agencies, for greater care of prisoners in State institutions and for a general improvement in the entire State crime-control system are recommended to the Legislature in the ninety-fourth annual report of the Prison Association of New York today.

The report, while asserting progress was being made in prison reform, declares there are still many objectives, fulfillment of which should be continually sought, to make for a better administration of criminal justice, a more satisfactory treatment of the prisoner, and increased public welfare and protection.

Chief among the Association's recommendations is one for establishment of a Bureau of Crime Prevention in the Executive Department whose task would be to stimulate crime control, to study state-wide crime conditions, and to sponsor needed legislation.

Careful Classification

The report calls for a more careful classification of prisoners and suggests that commitments to the Elmira Reformatory be made by the State Department of Correction rather than by courts.

In order to reduce discontent among prisoners, the report urges demolition of the remaining old-style cells at Sing Sing Prison and a check-up to make sure equal sentences go with equal crimes, no matter to what institution a prisoner is committed. Employment of selected prisoners on highway construction and laws guaranteeing prisoners full compensation for any injury they may receive while doing prison work are favored.

To handle the increase in work, the report recommends that the number of Parole Commissioners be increased from three to four and that the staff of parole officers be enlarged so no officer shall be required to supervise more than 75 persons at one time.

Experimentation Sought

In addition to recommending establishment of rehabilitation colonies for prisoners, the report asks the Legislature to approve proposals to utilize one or more of the discontinued Federal or State camps for further experimentation in the care, housing, and employment of vagrants and chronic alcoholics.

The Association urges extension of civil service to employees of county penitentiaries and legislation to permit schooling of employees of county jails and penitentiaries in the Central Guard School. It goes on record strongly for a curb on "third degree" methods employed by police.

Mint Kept Busy With Alien Coins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—In addition to turning out $21,337,090 worth of domestic coinage in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, the Philadelphia Mint did some international business.

For Nicaragua, it minted 30,000 five-centavo nickel pieces, 1,000,000 one-centavo bronze pieces, and 1,000,000 bronze half-centavo pieces.

For Honduras, it supplied 1,500,000 one-lempira silver pieces, and 1,000,000 silver 50-centavo pieces.

For Colombia, 3,872,348 two-centavo nickel pieces were produced.

Domestic coins minted included cents, nickels, dimes, quarters and half dollars—a total of 456,927,444.

Among the half dollars were several commemorative pieces, including: 50,028 Antietam, 6,006 Arkansas; 25,013 Norfolk, 6,006 Oregon Trail, and 5,005 Texas.

Cuba Still Awaits Boom After Batista Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Cuba Under Batista
Last of Two Articles

Cuban hopes in Col. Fulgencio Batista as a "messenger of prosperity" when he returned from the United States last November have been disappointed so far by low sugar prices and the lack of remedial action.

Raw sugar is and always has been the main source of Cuban income. It is significant, therefore, that Chief of Staff Batista, an Army man, should interest himself in trade negotiations. In order to remain in power in Cuba, those who govern must sell more sugar and get a good price for it. If it continues to sell cheaply, the people are likely soon to tire of the Government.

Colonel Batista's interest in sugar is only a part of his economic program for Cuba, a program, which like his schemes for social and political reorganization of Cuban life is sincerely meant to improve the lot of the people. The execution of his program he has assigned to his efficient Army which gives financial as well as administrative support.

"I believe," says Colonel Batista, "that we should use half of the Army and its budget in peaceful times to help the social and economic condition of the country which have been neglected by all previous governors."

Moves for Better Farming

After using his Army-taught rural schools to educate the masses and to teach them sanitation and hygiene, he enlarges their scope by introducing a system of agricultural education which he hopes will enable the rural population to use the abundant natural resources and keep them from flocking to the cities to live precariously and to constitute potential "cannon fodder" in the hands of radical schemers.

The main feature of Colonel Batistas' system which is to provide that the Cuban farmer shall "at least receive the full benefit of his labors," is his Three-Year Plan, launched in 1937, and since modified somewhat, though not yet substantially. It is a 20-point legislative program which if carried through would, in the last analysis, mean direct regimentation of every phase of national life.

"My plan," says Colonel Batista, "calls for a wider distribution of profits in our most important industry—sugar—with the co-ordination of workers, plantation and sugar-mill owners." Other important points are: Similar co-ordination of the tobacco industry, currency stabilization, labor legislation prohibiting foreigners to work, wage regulation, government arbitration of labor disputes, workers' insurance. Also, government control of cattle raising, oil production, mining of ores, coffee and rice production, etc. The building of a new merchant marine is envisaged and the foreign policy is orientated along lines of Pan-American co-operation.

Another part of this program speaks of diversification of crops, financed by a new National Farm Bank, aiming to make Cuba less dependent on sugar. However this goal is still far from being achieved, even though agricultural colonization has been expanded through the use of the properties of absentee landlords. In this connection, in March of this year, legislation was pushed through the Assembly providing that state lands be given to indigent farmers on a hereditary basis. The Army engaged to provide seed and capital.

Many of the features of this thoroughgoing economic program are quite radical and are opposed by native and foreign business interests.

Though in form the program resembles those used in Germany and Japan, Colonel Batista claims it is based on what he calls "Progressive Socialism," and even says: "Government ownership may work later here in Cuba—but not now. One must be realistic."

It is this realism that has caused Colonel Batista, since his rise to power, to take up a position halfway between the traditional radical reform ideas of revolutionary groups, such as the ABC on one side and the best interests of the peasant class and of foreign and domestic investors on the other.

Not Always Consistent

To the radical politician he says: "We must teach the masses that labor and capital both are necessary. We want to drive out Utopian ideas which will not work, but which so many of our people hold."

And yet he includes in his program, measures which revolutionary parties have advocated for years.

Business, in order to prosper at all, needs law and order. Colonel Batista with his Army has assured it. Therefore business supports Colonel Batista, even though it can only lose by regimentation.

The masses in the main and from their point of view stand to gain by his program and heartily support him, while the old aristocracy in Havana ignores him.

However the anomalous position which Colonel Batista holds is becoming more difficult to maintain because of his success. It is difficult to explain why, if he really has all the power and support, there should be a democratic president with very little power indeed. Besides, the Cuban business and middle class, which is submissive in matters of government but fights hard against interference with business, is beginning to insist that now that order has been restored, Colonel Batista should retire to his duties as Chief of Staff. Previously he would have ignored this clamor, but now he is eager to become an accepted member of society and feels that he must make concessions.

Colonel Batista greatly dislikes being called a "Dictator," yet he has said:

"Though I believe in fullest democracy, at times it is out of the question. I do not believe in dictatorship, yet some people need a good dictatorship."

Measured by Cuban standards of efficiency he has been a good dictator.

May Run for President

Now that his system has got a good, efficient start, through his use of the Army, Batista considers that the time has come to clarify his political status.

A constitutional convention and new constitutional elections have been promised and it is probable that he will run for President; at least he has not followed his usual habit of making a public statement to the contrary. In order to make himself more popular and to assure his election, he has executed what is held to be a very clever maneuver. He has withdrawn the most radical features of his Three-Year Plan. He says:

"In proof of my good faith, I formally propose the sacrifices of my most vehement desire in the face of the united clamor of all parties for a sovereign constituent Assembly."

The workers and peasants who will lose by this withdrawal will look upon the political parties as the villain and upon Colonel Batista as their protector. He will get their votes.

Business interests may take his move as a proof that he intends to respect their interest, and they may give him their vote, and to this we must add the vote-getting results of his visit to America.

If Colonel Batista is elected President, however, there is every reason to suppose that he will continue to rely on his Army as an executive machine for the furthering of his program and a compromise will still remain to be found between real democracy and army rule.

Arant and Miller Get Committee O. K.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Judiciary Committee Feb. 20 approved President Roosevelt's nomination of Dean Herschel Arant of Ohio University Law School as a Federal Circuit Judge and Shackelford Miller, Jr., as a Federal Judge in Western District of Kentucky.

The committee acted without holding public hearings although Senator Donahey (D), of Ohio, said he would not support Arant's confirmation. The Kentucky State Federation of Labor protested nomination of Miller, who served as 1938 campaign manager for Senator Barkley (D), of Kentucky.

The Judiciary Committee also approved the nomination of John T. Cahill for the post of United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, to succeed Lamar Hardy, resigned.

The Sixth Federal Circuit, to which Arant was appointed, includes the Northern and Southern Judicial Districts of Ohio, Eastern and Western Michigan, Eastern and Western Kentucky, and Tennessee.

White House Dime Drive Nets More Than $200,000

WASHINGTON, (AP)—More than $200,000, mostly in dimes, has been received at the White House in contributions to the national campaign to curb infantile paralysis. Last year's total was $87,000. Driblets of dimes are still coming in, officials said Feb. 18.

Six Hours' Debate For Guam Air Base

WASHINGTON (AP)—The $53,800,000 naval air base bill sped forward in Congress Feb. 20—new evidence of a determination to bolster national defense.

Speaker Bankhead and Representative Rayburn of Texas, the House majority leader, announced the House would devote tomorrow and Wednesday to consideration of the legislation. They acted after the Rules Committee voted unanimously to ask the House to start voting afer six hours of general debate.

Senator Nye (R) of North Dakota proposed, meanwhile, to write into law Army and Navy regulations against the release of military aircraft to foreign governments.

Chairman Vinson (D) of Georgia, of the Naval Committee, and Representative Maas (R) of Minnesota, ranking minority member, said they would grant "ample time" for arguments of opponents of the Guam seaplane development.

Presidential hints of threatening developments abroad acted as a damper on congressional controversy over American foreign policy. But there was no doubt the Guam project would be criticized.

Mr. Vinson told the Rules Committee the Guam item was the only controversial section of the air base program.

"I wouldn't be here advocating development of Guam," he declared, "if I thought it would involve us in the Orient."

Senator Nye offered the opinion that the Senate Military Affairs Committee should determine how adequately the American airplane manufacturers are equipped to sell military planes to foreign governments and at the same time meet this country's expanding defense needs. He especially wanted to question representatives of the Douglas Aircraft Corporation in this regard. The French Government has ordered 100 light attack bombers from the Douglas company.

Massachusetts Man Heads Wildlife Federation

DETROIT (AP)—The National Wildlife Federation closed its annual meeting here Feb. 17 after electing David A. Aylward of Peabody, Mass., president. Mr. Aylward succeeds J. N. Darling of Des Moines, Iowa, who had been President of the Federation since its organization three years ago. Mr. Darling was named Honorary President and given an engraved silver plate as a token.

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Housekeeper Faces Shopmen With Windtight Budget Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The National Retail Dry Goods Association had a high old time selecting a woman who could be presented to its twenty-eighth annual convention as "Mrs. Typical Consumer," but everyone seems highly satisfied with the choice which emerges in the person of Mrs. J. Richard Powell of Queens. And before she comes to the end of the didos that are part of occupying such a limelit position, Mrs. Powell expects plenty of fun, and a chance to learn even more about the business of being a typical consumer than she knows now—and the Retail Dry Goods people will assure you that she knows a lot now.

Mrs. Powell is a good example of the rallying cry that it is the women who spend the family money of the nation. The Powells are accounted as having something slightly in excess of $2,500 a year income. Mrs. Powell has a budget, for practical purposes, but she is one of the people who believe that the nice thing about a budget is the measure of flexibility it can have, with the exercise of a little vision and common sense. Of course there are some costs that remain fixed, and that is that. But there are others that can, by thought, planning and co-operation, be made variable, and it is those which take what you might call the nasty taste out of a budget, according to Mrs. Powell.

The Powell family consists of Mr. and Mrs. Powell and two children, 10 and 5 years old; and the Powell cat, named Felix, is black as night and kind and good as all get out. During all the hullabaloo that has ensued since Mrs. Powell got elected "Mrs. Typical Consumer," Felix has roosted around on various advantageously placed pieces of furniture in the Powell home, enjoying things as much as the next one.

Time for Outside Interests

"Gracious, I don't know!" Mrs. Powell will exclaim, laughing heartily, if you ask her how she got to be such a paragon of planning that the Retail Dry Goods people tracked her down from among hundreds of thousands of women. "I never meant to be doing anything particularly wonderful. Of course I try to budget time as well as our income, because I do all the housework, including the laundry, and I distinctly don't want to be one of these people who never have a minute to lift up their heads and see what is going on around them, for the clouds of steam arising from household chores."

The Powells live on a pleasant street, on the sixth floor of a building which overlooks the World's Fair site, and they pay $60 a month for the apartment, approximately $120 a year for life insurance, and about $6 a month for gas and electricity. About $50 a month for groceries, and $12 for milk keeps everybody happy and well fed. They have a car that is three years old and only asks about $1.50-$2 worth of gas and oil a week and $15 a year for fire and theft insurance. For an annual vacation the Powells usually go to one of the Hamptons, rent a house for $200 and have a good time. Mr. Powell has a weekly sum for carfares, incidentals, newspapers, and so on; his lunches are supplied by the firm for which he works.

"All this leaves about $50 a month for entertainment, clothing, cleaners' bills and the like. I earned some extra money last year working as an election clerk, which I put toward buying the car. The money they have given me as 'Mrs. Typical Consumer' and for radio broadcasts, we are going to spend on some new things for the house, and some clothes."

Watches Prices

Mrs. Powell, no slave to the business of keeping house, runs the house, instead of letting it run her. She has all the normal labor-saving household equipment, washing machine, vacuum cleaner, electric refrigerator, toaster, and waffle iron. She uses a pressure cooker for meats; so she does not require the most expensive cuts, yet she needs sacrifice nothing to quality. She watches the daily papers for fruit and vegetable "buys," and she encounters no difficulty in that direction.

Not that the Powells always lived on this modest a sum. When they were married 11½ years ago, they had a much higher income and were about to buy a house, when things began to happen in the business world, and a series of reversals brought about great changes with them. But one thing the changes never seem to have been able to reach was the Powell sense of humor; and they were young and strong.

Before she was married, Mrs. Powell was a librarian at the New York Public Library, and both she and her husband maintain an interest in literary and musical affairs. Mrs. Powell belongs to the Flushing Oratorio Society, and young Richard Powell is studying piano. Madelaine, the little girl of five, is studying dancing.

Mrs. Powell does a good deal of the family sewing and some knitting. She does not do much shopping for her husband; but if she sees something about good "buys" in the newspapers, she tells him where they are to be had. His hobby is photography, and now and again they laugh at the way he is inclined to run over his allowance, buying gadgets for the darkroom, but they can always be made up for by some small curtailment, so who cares?

"When I go shopping, price is an important consideration," Mrs. Powell points out, "but other factors count too. Clothes, for example, must be in fashion, fit well, and be well made, to assure satisfactory results all round. Both my husband and I feel it is better to spend a little more and buy good things. It pays in the long run."

The Village History Book

P. H. Lovell

Where History Is 'Writ Large'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BENTLEY, Eng.—This picturesque Surrey village has its own history book—and claims it to be the biggest in the country, which may well be true seeing that the "book" is as high as a house.

It is painted on a board and protected from the elements by a thatched roof. On the roof is a carving of "William the Archer," a local celebrity of long ago.

This history book is divided into two portions, the left side being a detailed map of the district, while on the right are shown the high lights of the village's history dating back to 41 A. D. when it was occupied by the Romans. Later, in 1086, after the Norman invasion, Bentley was assigned by William the Conqueror to "William the Archer," as the Domesday Book witnesses.

The Bentley Book also tells that the "Tin Highway" from Cornwall to Thanet, used by the Phoenicians, passed close to Bentley, and that the "Pilgrim's Way" ran through the village. An oak forest was maintained at Bentley for Government shipbuilding. The last entry in this curious "book" was in 1923 when the War Memorial Hall was opened by the Chief Scout, Gen. Sir Robert Baden Powell, Bart., now Lord Baden-Powell.

Council to Develop New Brunswick's Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FREDERICTON, New Brunswick, Feb. 20—Accent was placed on a paragraph in the Speech from the Throne relating to industrial development in New Brunswick as the 1939 session of the Legislature opened here. The paragraph disclosed the intention of the Government to set up an advisory council for "industrial promotion and economic development."

Traditional ceremonies attended the opening, with Lieut. Gov. Murray MacLaren reading the Speech from the Throne. His words were carried over a Canadian Broadcasting Corporation network.

The paragraph read by the Lieutenant Governor relative to industrial development was singled out for reference by R. Fraser Keay, mover of the address in reply to the Speech. He characterized the decision to set up an advisory council a step calling for vision and courage on the part of business leaders. Its possibilities were great, he said.

A like note was struck by J. Philibert LeBlanc, the seconder, when he said: "A study by such a council of the possible development of wealth, represented by the natural resources of this Province, should result in plans holding great benefits for the people."

In the Speech from the Throne, the Lieutenant Governor referred to the steadily improving financial condition of the Province and to the fact that for the second consecutive year a surplus has been brought down.

Honors Won at Shows

Exhibits from New Brunswick won outstanding honors at Dominion Agriculture shows, and an all-American championship was secured. The output of creamery butter last year reached the highest level in the Province's history. Adequate attention is now being given to proper grading, packing and preparatory methods, essential to the efficient marketing of agricultural products.

Progress has been made in developing co-operative enterprise, the Speech continued, particularly in the marketing of natural products, in the establishment of credit unions and co-operative societies, and in the promotion of mutual fire insurance, "to the end that self-reliance may be encouraged, initiative increased, purchasing power revived and vital services made available to our people at a minimum of cost."

As a protective move regarding natural resources, the Government has sanctioned the establishment, at the University of New Brunswick, of the first chair of forest entomology in Canada.

Due to improved highways, the number of tourists entering New Brunswick last year exceeded all previous records. At the end of the last fiscal year, 850 miles of hard-surfaced roads had been completed in the Province, of which 319 miles were laid in 1938.

Educational Advancement

In educational activities, a new program of studies has been formulated for the elementary grades. The curriculum for the intermediate and high school grades is well advanced. New textbooks authorized last year are greatly facilitating educational work.

With the assistance of the Federal Government, the Speech continued, a youth training service has been instituted under which youth is being fitted for gainful employment in the trades and primary industries.

In conclusion, the Lieutenant Governor said: "You will be invited to give consideration to important measures designed to promote the well-being of the Province and its people, including legislation pertaining to agriculture, labor, and industry, in furtherance of the Municipal Improvements Assistance Act (Dominion), as well as measures to effect certain law reforms and to amend various public statutes."

'Little Dust Bowl' In Arizona Saved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KAYENTA, Ariz.—Officials of the Soil Conservation Service regard their victory over Kayenta's "little dust bowl" as perhaps their most notable achievement to date on the vast Navajo Indian Reservation.

By reducing the number of animals on the badly overgrazed surrounding range, planting trees, some reseeding of grass and other annuals and building "sand fences" at strategic points, the threatened abandonment of this little farming community has been prevented.

No longer protected by natural vegetation, the soil was literally being blown away. It looked as though Kayenta itself would be covered by dunes, and farmers had just about decided that trying to cultivate their fields was hopeless. Twice a year, spring and fall, they had to put in many weeks with teams and scrapers, clearing sand from their irrigation ditches.

In the fall of 1938, 13 men did the job in one day with shovels. Just two years before it had required 157 man days of shoveling and 180 days of teamster work.

Drop in Travel Abroad Shown by 1938 Figures

WASHINGTON (AP)—State Department passport figures published Feb. 18 showed fewer Americans traveled abroad last year than in any 12 months since 1935.

New and renewed passports were issued to 134,737 persons, compared to 168,016 in 1937. The peak was 203,174 in 1930.

Federal Building Hub of Golden Gate Fair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20—Now that the first throngs of visitors have traveled over to the San Francisco Bay site of the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition and swarmed across the Island for the first glimpse of the newest World's Fair, it is evident the $600,000 Federal Building is going to be the hub of Fair activities.

It is not so much the location of the great Building with its amazing and huge front-wall murals, but the scheduled Fair activities themselves that revolve around the use of the Federal Building and its great plaza. Here all outdoor official functions will take place. Perhaps 15,000 persons or more can be seated in the square in front of the Federal Building. There were more than that jammed into this area for the Exposition's colorful opening Feb. 18.

It is from this "Plaza of All Nations" that President Roosevelt will speak when he comes to the Fair.

Symbolic Pillars

The building itself is unusual enough to attract attention. Its central feature is a series of 48 pillars about 100 feet tall. These are said to be symbolic of the 48 States. On either side of this avenue of pillars that run all the way back to the eastern edge of "Treasure Island" are two wings. The south wing includes the "dust bowl," the Interior and Agriculture Department exhibits, and other features.

The north wing handles in startling manner the national defense exhibits of both the Army and Navy. Coincidentally, it happens that the very next exhibit to national defense in the south wing of the Hall of Western States is the Peace Beacon—the Exposition's peace exhibit presented by Peace Projects, Inc.

In the north section of the Federal Building at the rear is the Federal Theater—or "theaters" which are not only putting on interesting productions and drawing large crowds, but are proving a haven for those who wish to rest for a few minutes and be entertained at the same time. This appears to be one of the Exposition's most popular spots.

Most Modern Project

Mrs. Hallie Flanagan, National Director of the Federal Theater Project in Washington, was here for the opening of the Fair and declared this project to be one of the "best" and certainly the "most modern and most efficient of all the Federal Theater projects from the point of view of stage equipment, theater equipment, and in its scope."

The visitor has three choices for his theatrical whim of the day. There is the regular WPA Theater with a short, full-length play; the Children's or Marionette Theater, and the outdoor or Sylvan Theater.

Robert C. Schnitzer of New York City, formerly Mrs. Flanagan's assistant, is a Director of the Treasure Island Federal Theater. Dan Totheroh, playwright-actor, heads the staff of writers engaged in preparing and revising manuscripts for the 45-minute shows.

This Treasure Island theater series—all within a few steps of one another—is said to be the first of its kind built especially for the Government.

Rehearsals Start

Yasha Frank, National Consultant of the Children's Theater of the WPA Federal Theater Project, arrived early on the scene and began his rehearsals with a company of 60 actors for the first presentations.

The first play is "Hansel and Gretel," which has been adapted to the theater from Humperdinck's music. Next will be "Pinocchio," and "Rip Van Winkle" will be another. "Our first objective," the producer declared, "is to entertain children. At first we thought this would be difficult because they have been so conditioned to movies and radio. But much to our surprise our production was greeted with enthusiasm, both by children and adults.

"Our second objective has been to base each production on some character-building theme."

At the larger theater, across the hall from the Children's Theater which seats 120, the first performance is "The Bridge," a historical dramatization of the building of the Golden Gate Bridge. It was written here.

World's Fair Train

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — The Western Pacific Railroad announced Feb. 19 it would start on June 10, in conjunction with two other lines, operation of an additional fast, non-extra-fare through passenger train between here and Chicago to accommodate increased travel to the New York and San Francisco World Fairs.

Eastbound passengers will start from a ferry in San Francisco, pass Treasure Island, scene of the 1939 Golden Gate Exposition, and reach Chicago in 60 hours. The westbound train will operate on a 57-hour schedule.

Of interest to theatergoers is the construction of this larger auditorium. It is capable of seating 464 persons. Most unique feature is the adjustable proscenium capable of opening from 10 feet for intimate shows and marionettes, to 52 feet by a mechanical moving of pylons.

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Hines Trial Passes Former Danger Spot

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—The shadow of the incident which abruptly terminated the first trial of James J. Hines, indicted Tammany leader, as a mistrial last autumn today had swiftly passed over the retrial proceedings in General Sessions Court as Lloyd Paul Stryker, chief Hines counsel, demurred at again opening the door to the prosecution for the "fatally" prejudicial question of last September.

It was an unusual scruple for the Hines lawyer, for already in the new proceedings he has chalked up seven demands for a mistrial, but over the insistence of District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey that he proceed as before, he chose to skirt the issue and was upheld by Judge Charles C. Knott, Jr., presiding jurist, who said he did not want the question to come before him if possible to avoid it.

The question has to do with the examination of Lyon Boston, an Assistant District Attorney on the staff of William Copeland Dodge, Mr. Dewey's Tammany predecessor in office. Mr. Boston was assigned in 1934 and 1935 to break up the "Dutch" Schultz policy ring in the Dodge racket inquiry which ended in a "runaway jury" and the appointment of Mr. Dewey as special rackets prosecutor. While Mr. Boston was testifying last fall concerning Mr. Dodge's instructions to him, District Attorney Dewey shot at the witness the question about Mr. Hines' purported link with the poultry racket, and Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand Pecora, presiding jurist at the first trial, ruled that he had committed a legal impropriety.

When Mr. Boston took the stand yesterday as the third witness for the defense in the retrial, Mr. Stryker avoided the four-month-old incident by failing to ask Mr. Boston as before to "just tell the entire story of that runaway March grand jury" in his effort to show the racketbusting zeal displayed by Mr. Dodge, whom the prosecution contends was "Hines' man" in the District Attorneyship. The phrase, "entire story," opened the door for examination of Mr. Boston on all the matters relating to Mr. Hines that might have been placed before the grand jurors, the District Attorney argued in defense of his poultry racket question, and has not since changed his view that he was correct in his position.

Yesterday, however, Mr. Stryker merely took his witness up to this point and then started to have the story told through his own questions of Mr. Boston, the day's session adjourning just as he had called for the minutes of the grand jury in question.

Mr. Boston is definitely in the category of witnesses described by Mr. Stryker when he promised the jury to put on a man of education and good reputation for each of Mr. Dewey's ex-convicts, confessed perjurers, and others of underworld repute on whom the prosecution must depend for its testimony of the alleged conspiracy between Mr. Hines and the Schultz gang to influence, bribe, and intimidate judges and law enforcement officers. He is definitely "social register," a Harvard graduate, and the son of Charles A. Boston, one-time President of the American Bar Association.

Meanwhile, today was the first since the retrial opened four weeks ago that the Court has not held session, in the evident determination of Judge Nott to set a pace of steady progress in the new proceedings. To make up for today's recess, however, no break will be made for Washington's birthday next week, the jury agreeing with judge and counsel to sit on that day.

Doris Stevens' Retention Asked Of Pan American Union Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—A plea for retention of Miss Doris Stevens as Chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women was addressed to the Government Board of the Pan American Union today by the National Woman's Party.

Miss Stevens has refused to resign notwithstanding President Roosevelt's recent appointment of Miss Mary Winslow to be the United States Government representative in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Lima Pan American Conference.

The Conference directed "Governments which as yet have not appointed their representatives of the Commission or whose representatives are not active" to "appoint such representatives as soon as possible."

In appointing Miss Winslow, President Roosevelt held that Miss Stevens had never been an official Government spokesman. It was under Miss Stevens' initiative, however, that the Commission was originally established and continued by authority of Pan American conferences for 10 years under her leadership.

Wide Difference on "Rights"

Miss Winslow, like Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Miss Frances Perkins, believes the position of women is benefited by protective legislation, while Miss Stevens, a former leader of the National Woman's Party, holds with that group that equality between the sexes can best be achieved by elimination of all unequal laws, including minimum wage and other "protective" measures.

Under the Lima declaration, a new chairman of the Commission is to be designated by the Pan American Union from among Commission members.

The Woman's Party letter, signed by Mrs. Sarah Thompson Pell, National Chairman, Miss Alice Paul, and other members of the Executive Council, read as follows:

Text of Letter

"Because we believe in equality of rights between men and women, we desire to express the hope that the Governing Board of the Pan American Union will continue the work of the Inter-American Commission of women along the lines in which it has served so brilliantly in the past.

"In particular we hope that the Governing Board of the Pan American Union will continue the chairmanship of Miss Doris Stevens. It is through the leadership of Miss Stevens that the Commission has made its present remarkable reord of achievement. It has gathered extensive data on the position of women in the Americas; it has brought into being an equal nationality treaty for the Western Hemisphere which has already been ratified by 10 American Republics: it has also brought into being an Equal Rights Treaty, already signed by four American Republics.

"In these times when the gains of centuries for a better status for women are being challenged it is of vital importance that there should be no weakening in the efforts of the Inter-American Commission of Women for fundamental liberty and equality."

President Says Americas Are One Against Autocracy

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt served notice on the world in two speeches here today that the Americas were "united in a common aspiration to defend and maintain the self-governing way of life" and to "lift Democracy high above the ugly truculence of autocracy."

The twin addresses, one following immediately upon the other, were made from his automobile into a microphone just before he embarked on a cruise to the Carribbean to watch the American Fleet test its strength to uphold the Monroe Doctrine in the New World.

One was a three-minute address opening the Golden Gate International Exposition at San Francisco. The other was in connection with the Exposition at Tampa, Fla., commemorating the 400th anniversary of the landing there of De Soto, the explorer.

In the latter, the Chief Executive restated American foreign policy in even more succinct terms than he did at a recent press conference in Washington when he declared against entangling alliances and for the peaceful preservation of political and economic independence of all nations.

"Although the peoples of the New World are of many origins," he said, "they are united in a common aspiration to defend and maintain the self-governing way of life. That way of life is instinctive in all the peoples of the Western Hemisphere.

Good Neighbor Cornerstone

"To show our faith in democracy, we have made the Policy of the Good Neighbor the cornerstone of our foreign relations. No other policy would be consistent with our ideas and our ideals. In the fullfilment of this policy we propose to heed the ancient scriptural admonition not to move our neighbor's landmarks, not to encroach on his metes and bounds."

Elaborating on his recent four-point foreign policy, he said:

"We desire by every legitimate means to promote freedom in trade and travel and in the exchange of cultural ideas among nations.

"We seek no territorial expansion, we are not covetous of our neighbor's goods; we shall co-operate in every proposal honestly put forward to limit armaments; we abhor the appeal to force except to repulse aggression; but we say to all the world that in the Western Hemisphere—in the Three Americas—the Institutions of Democracy—government with the consent of the governed—must and shall be maintained.

"This exposition (at Tampa) is another link in the forging of that chain of brotherhood."

The President said the spirit of Pan-Americanism "happily is coming more and more to dominate the thoughts and aspirations and the actions of all the diverse peoples and cultures which comprise the Three Americas (North, Central and South).

Peace the First Concern

"It is the certain and unfailing safeguard of our inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The Good Neighbor Policy was the theme also of the Golden Gate speech.

"Many times," he said, "in the elaboration of what I call the Good Neighbor Policy, I have stressed the point that the maintenance of peace in the Western Hemisphere must be the first concern of all Americans—North Americans, South Americans and Central Americans—for nothing is more true than that we here in the New World carry the hopes of millions of human beings in other less fortunate lands.

"By setting an example of the international solidarity, co-operation, mutual trust and mutual helpfulness, we may keep faith alive in the heart of anxious and troubled humanity, and at the same time, lift Democracy high above the ugly truculence of autocracy.

"And so, when I wish the Golden Gate Exposition all possible success, it is as an instrument of international good will as well as an expression of the material and cultural progress of our own West and of our Pacific neighbors."

Treasure Island, raised from an ocean bed with the aid of Federal funds and a feature at the San Francisco Fair, was described by the President as an "outstanding example of territorial extension without aggression."

Smithsonian Gets Many Rare Birds

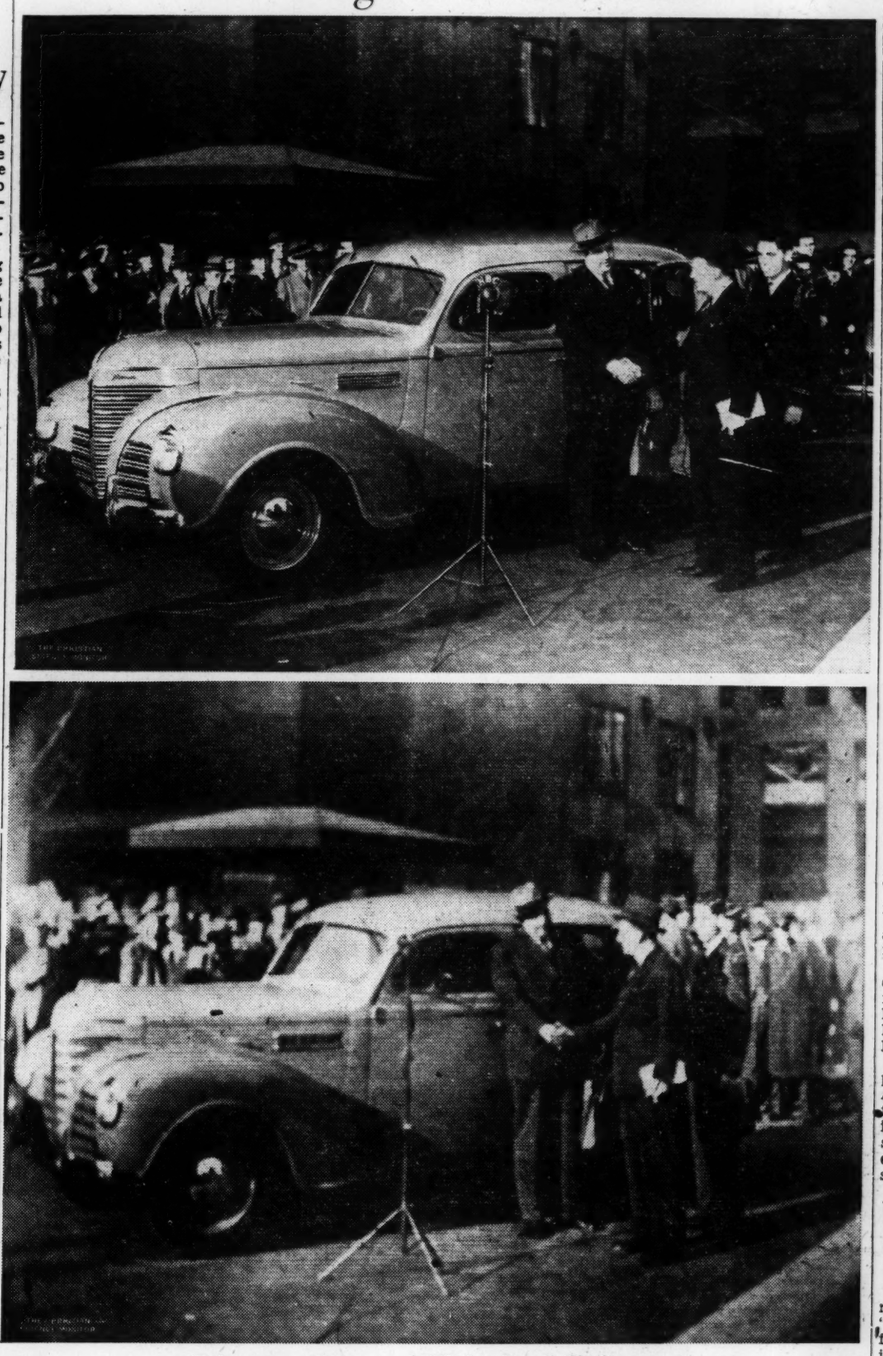
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—One of the most complete collections yet made of birds of the West Indies, excluding Cuba, has just come to the Smithsonian Institution through a bequest in the will of Dr. Stuart T. Danforth, formerly a professor at the Puerto Rico College of Agriculture.

It consists of more than 3,000 specimens. Dr. Danforth spent approximately 13 years in gathering this collection which contains not only all the common forms of the islands, but some of which there are only a few specimens in existence.

The bird life of the West Indies is peculiar because of the number of endemic forms, birds which are restricted to single islands. Notable among these is the famous St. Lucia black finch, a coal-black little songster of the finch family, which was first discovered long ago and only recently rediscovered. It is confined entirely to one end of the British island of St. Lucia. It is one of the rarest, most local birds in existence and several specimens are included in the Danforth collection.

The Progress of Television



Television Compared With the Still Camera

The upper picture was taken with a still camera, the lower one with a television camera. Considering the highly advanced art of the still camera, the television picture, with 441 lines, is remarkable in view of the fact that the art is just beginning. It must be remembered also that the television picture in action looks much better than a still picture of it, the movement tending to suggest much better detail.

President Passes Cuba on Way To Naval Maneuvers

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 20 (AP) — The Cruiser Houston, with President Roosevelt aboard, arrived off Guantanamo, Cuba, today as the contending "black" and "white" naval forces assumed positions for one of the most significant war games in the history of the American fleet.

The first radio message from the Houston to temporary White House headquarters here said the cruiser would visit Guantanamo Bay this morning but the President would not go ashore.

After circling the bay off the American naval base the Houston was to continue eastward while the first stage of the mimic battle to test the Panama coast defenses gets under way.

The text of the Houston's initial message, sent over an exclusive radio channel to headquarters here through the Destroyer Bagley anchored off Miami, and signed by Capt. Daniel J. Callaghan, Naval Aide to the President, said:

"Sunday has been a quiet day, the Houston proceeding along the north coast of Cuba.

"Monday morning we expect to visit Guantanamo, circling bay but not going ashore.

"From there we will continue eastward, keeping in touch with the progress of problem twenty, which is the official designation of this fleet war game.

"By Monday the various attacking and defending forces will be in position, and the first stage which relates to scouting in order to make contacts will begin."

The Houston was heading for an initial position with the defending "black" fleet, composed of surface and air craft under command of Vice Admiral Adolphus Andrews, spread out from Cuba to Venazuela in the Caribbean.

The "white" attackers, hoping to establish a base in the West Indies from which an air attack might be launched on the Navy's lifeline, were lying far eastward, out in the Atlantic.

The scouting for contacts was expected to cover a sweep of the South Atlantic extending over a 1,000-mile front, with particular attention being paid to the three main passages—Winward, Mona, and Anegada—between Cuba and the Lesser Antilles.

Writers' League Aids Loyalist Fund

NEW YORK (AP)—The original manuscript of Thomas Wolfe's "Look Homeward, Angel!" was sold for $1,700 at an amateur auctioneering performance which ended Feb. 20 with distinguished actors, writers and musicians pounding the hammer.

A Park Avenue audience paid out more than $5,000 at the unusual performance staged by the League of American Writers for the benefit of the Spanish Loyalist cause and refugee authors in this country.

The most exciting moment of the evening came when auctioneer Raymond Massey, who has been playing the role of Abraham Lincoln on Broadway, was apparently stymied with a bid of $70 for a letter in which Lincoln recommended a southern military officer for a job.

"I'll give $75 and I'll get more for it from the broke members of Abraham Lincoln Brigade who have been fighting in Spain than from these stuffed shirts," shouted Lionel Stander, movie actor, who also had served as auctioneer. The bidding then reached $100, with a book-dealer buying the letter as a gift to the New York Public Library.

Among contemporary works, the manuscript of Robert Nathan's "Woodcutter's House" sold for $375; Dr. Thomas Mann's "This Peace" for $300; Laurence Housman's manuscript of his play "Victoria Regina" for $120; original copy of an address by Dr. Albert Einstein for $100; and a letter of introduction for Edna St. Vincent Millay by Aldous Huxley for $35.

Experience Found Curb on Crashes

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Air Safety Board of the Civil Aeronautics Authority reported Feb. 19 that "poor technique, poor judgment, or carelessness" were resopnsible for nearly all fatal nonairline aircraft accidents during a four-month period starting last Aug. 22.

Pilots with less than 10 hours flying time were involved in six accidents, all fatal. Fatalities decreased in proportion to flying experience, only six of the 22 accidents invloving pilots with more than 1,000 hours flying time resulted in fatalities.

Dominican Republic Settles Haitian Debt

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti (AP)—The Dominican Republic paid the Haitian Government $275,000, Feb. 17, in a compromise settlement of all amounts due under an accord for the payment of indemnity arising from the October, 1937, killing of Haitians in Dominican territory.

The payment came after negotiations between the two Governments on the accord, reached by an international commission in Washington last year, calling for payment of $750,000 over a five-year period.

Television Gets Its Start, But It Will Move Slowly

(Continued from Page 1)

in it will be. But back of it is a most complicated electrical arrangement, an example of what engineering genius can achieve when backed by millions—for that is what bringing television up to its present point has cost.

A brief summary of how this system works may be interesting. In the cathode ray tube a beam of electrons, having absolutely no inertia, makes a spot of light on the end of the tube. This spot can instantly follow changes of light and shade. It is swung rapidly back and forth and slowly up and down. The combination of these two movements with the shading control of the spot makes the picture.

Seeking high definition television in the early days when mechanical methods were being investigated, the engineers found that by the then known mechanical methods it would take huge machinery to give a picture of 441 lines, the present standard. Then came the cathode ray tube, whose inertialess beam could be swung at a high definition speed without increasing the size, noise, or cost of the apparatus over low-speed, low-definition operation.

Research Developed

Here was a way out. Immediately the big interests threw their entire resources into cathode ray research. The result is the present system.

One mechanical development continued, however, which promises to be a potential challenge to cathode ray television—the vibratory mirror scanner of William Priess. We will take that up in detail in the last article.

Returning to the cathode ray discussion, to obtain a camera with this system, a plate, much like a photographic plate, is mounted in a cathode ray tube. This plate is covered with thousands of minute light-sensitive cells. On this plate is focused the picture. Across this plate sweeps a cathode ray electronic beam which literally "picks off" line after line of the picture being televized with incredible speed.

To connect the camera and the receiver so the identical scanning process is occurring in each, two synchronizing frequencies are sent out and received, one for the vertical swing and one for the horizontal.

A picture made up of 441 lines was found necessary to get the required detail. This meant a wide band of frequencies to transmit. Add to this band the synchronizing impulses and the voice channel and you have a very wide band of frequencies to handle. On the receiving end these various signals must be separated and amplified.

Television Is Expensive

Such a complicated system naturally is going to cost much more to both send and receive than ordinary sound radio, which television engineers now call "child's play." Add to that fact the demand for pictures of fair size, which means at least 7½ by 10 inches for a good set, and we are faced with having to use large cathode ray tubes, which are expensive.

The recital of these points leads us to the question of price. And the answer to that is $350 to $500 for a 7½ by 10 inch picture receiver. If you must pay less you will have to be satisfied with a smaller picture. If you'll accept a 3 by 4 inch picture you can get a receiver for from $150 to $200. At this time there appears no likelihood of television receivers at any lower price.

The large size cathode ray tubes demanding heavy protective coverings, the limited size of the pictures, the high voltage used, which, however, is not particularly dangerous, the interference from automobile ignition and medical diathermy machines causing "snowflakes" on the screen, and finally the fact that interlacing of the pictures to eliminate flicker often results in a 220 instead of 441 line picture—are some of the existing problems in television as it makes its bow.

The engineers, however, are optimistic, confident that these problems are not as difficult as those already overcome and that they will all be solved in the first few years of cathode ray television.

There is still another answer to receiving the new cathode ray broadcasting without using cathode ray tubes and getting a picture 20 by 24 inches square. This, an ingenious English development, will be discussed in the next article.

Television Sets for Sale

PALM BEACH, Fla. (AP)—A limited number of television receiving sets will be offered for public sale in May, a convention of Philco radio dealers was told today by James M. Skinner, President of the Philadelphia Storage Battery Company.

Philco Radio and Television Corporation will make the sets and time their sale with the start of commercial television, Mr. Skinner said.

Two New York stations will begin television operations by summer, another is now broadcasting in Philadelphia, and others are to be started in Schenectady, N. Y., Los Angeles, Calif., and Milwaukee, Wis., the official informed the delegates.

Talking Books Outdo Braille

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 20—Talking books are becoming popular with the sightless, according to circulation figures released by Miss E. P. Price, head of the branch for the blind in the Cincinnati Public Library. The rate of circulation of sound-recorded books is showing a rapid rise, at the expense of the finger-reading kind, by experience of this institution, now in its fortieth year of service. Sets of records that provide works in every field of literature prove a less arduous way of reading for the sightless than the embossed page, and bring literature to those who are inapt at the braille system, Miss Price pointed out.

"The talking book," said she, "was introduced only a few years ago. It includes a portfolio, or container, of discs on which have been recorded the reading of an entire volume. Fifteen or sixteen two-sided records are used for the average volume, and the reading is done by professional readers with introductions; in some cases, in the author's own voice."

She mentioned the New Testament as requiring 40 discs; and "Henry Esmond," 32.

The Library of Congress, which supplies the records to Public Libraries, has also supplied machines for reproducing the sound, as a WPA project, to bring phonographs to those who could not afford them. British as well as American records have been made available.

To date, most of the talking books are classics, although the physical sciences, biography, poetry, drama, and travel, are represented. Incidental music and sound effects have been introduced in some recordings.

The department for the sightless is housed in the Clovernook Home for the Blind. It serves not only Cincinnati but the whole of southern Ohio and all of Kentucky and Tennessee, with a registration of 2,300 readers. The popularity of talking books was indicated in a rise to 24,792 titles circulated in 1938, as against 17,307 in 1927; while braille books fell from 54,536 in 1937 to 47,438 in 1938.

Muckler to Serve Again In California Fair Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Robert Muckler, secretary-manager of California State Fair, has been reappointed to his position by directors meeting at State Fair grounds. Mr. Muckler already has served two one-year terms in the office.

'First Editions' Of Autos at Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.—Santa Barbarans have grown accustomed to seeing a shiny early 1900 edition of the Packard, Pierce Arrow, or Ford parked among modern sleek, streamlined "power wagons" outside a restaurant or theater. Now the owner, David Gray, young Montecitan who collects "first editions" of automobiles, has consented to exhibit his treasures, all of which are in perfect working order, at the Golden Gate International Exposition in San Francisco. They will constitute one of the few hobby exhibits in the Vacation Land Building, according to plans of E. F. Campion, in charge of that building.

In the collection will be: the first Ford on the market, a 1903 model; a 1901 "merry Oldsmobile"; an 1899 and 1903 Winton; Packards of 1900, 1903, and 1905; a 1903 Cadillac; a 1905 and 1906 Ford; a 1903 Franklin; a 1903, 1914, and 1915 Pierce Arrow; a Peerless of 1903; a 1903 Knox; and a 1910 Hudson.

Restoration of one of the cars, Mr. Gray said, meant the construction of a set of tires by hand, all moulds for the original tires having been destroyed.

The earliest Packard had a warning gong instead of a horn. The Knox has a wicker basket for carrying umbrellas and several of the old speeders had wicker lunch baskets mounted on the side. Acetylene gas lamps were nearly a standard feature, some having generating tanks on each lamp.

Milk-Bargaining Delay Protested

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—After an all-day session, delegates of the Metropolitan Milk Producers Co-operative Bargaining Agency Feb. 18 named the organization's Board of Directors a committee to "compel" New York City dealers to comply with the new Federal-State marketing order.

Homer S. Rolfe, President of the Agency, who made the announcement, said that "nearly 100 men took the floor during the meeting to condemn the action of some dealers and their attitude toward the marketing order."

The Directors, Mr. Rolfe said, were ordered by the delegates to remain in continuous session here until compliance of all Metropolitan dealers had been obtained.

Mr. Rolfe said the delegates also approved a series of amendments to the order to be submitted to Federal and State officials, but these, he said, were intended principally to clarify the original order. One of the proposals would, however, he declared, permit conversion of surplus milk into cheese to prevent flooding the New York market and lowering prices.

The Bargaining Agency claims to represent 50,000 dairymen in seven States comprising the New York milk shed. Delegates were present, Mr. Rolfe said, from New York, Pennsylvania, and Vermont—the States which supply Metropolitan New York with most of its milk.

Centers for Child Care Opened in Mexican State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALTILLO, Coahuila, Mexico—Special ceremonies attended the opening here this year of the first child centers and mother's consultation rooms in this State. Officials of neighboring states, particularly Nuevo Leon, were present, to assist at the inauguration.

The child centers will dispense free information on problems of childhood, diet, cooking for children, how to properly clothe infants and older children, and many other subjects.

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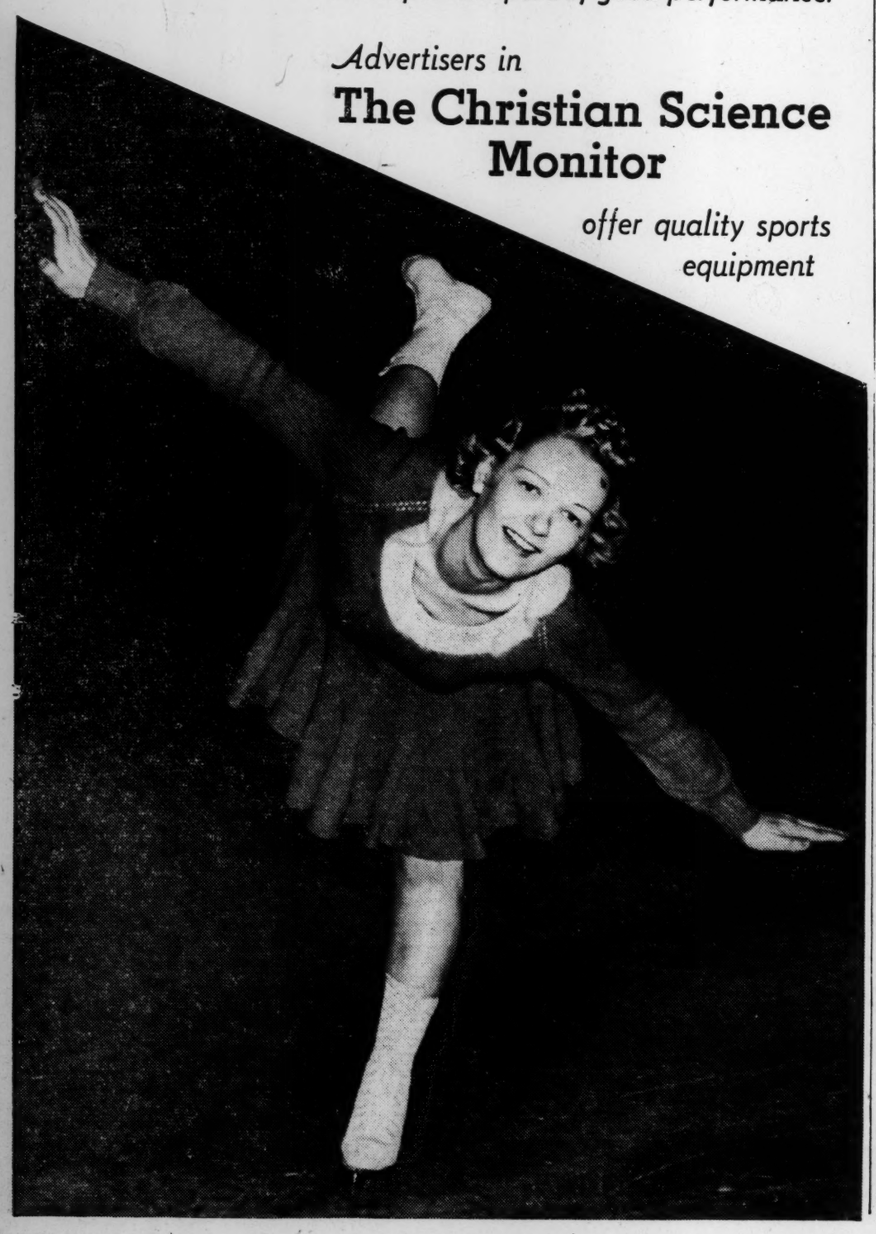

Jimmy Twelve Into Jimmy Fourteen

ONE spring I received, reluctantly, a present: a glass, water-filled bowl of tadpoles. For my instruction and information, before returning them to their home in a near-by brook, I was to watch the metamorphosis of tadpole into frog. I observed, conscientiously, but with no great pleasure. I do enjoy, however, being by nature more fun-loving than curious, watching the growth of a furry ball of kitten into an angular cat. I have been fortunate enough, too, to be on hand several times when a wriggling tail-chasing puppy turned into a dignified dog. But none of these transformations has held more striking surprises than has the change in Jimmy these last two years, the change from Jimmy Twelve into Jimmy Fourteen.

FOR YEARS, DURING the school season, it has been our habit, while at our breakfast table set close to a broad window, to watch Jimmy leave his home next door for school. This departure once held elements of excitement. At twenty minutes past eight or thereabouts, a terrific bang of door drew our eyes from cereal bowl or bacon plate to the scuffling, stumbling figure of Jimmy pulling on a coat, eating a piece of toast, carrying, and often dropping, a book or two, and eventually running down the front steps of his porch. He was seldom wholly assembled and in order when he left our view, calling: "Bobby, wait a minute!" or "Hi, fellows, I'm coming!"

That tumultuous going-forth quickened our pulses for a few moments each week-day morning, interrupted our quiet breakfast conversation. A gentle relief dropped upon us when we knew that Jimmy was safely and almost promptly on his way to school.

IT IS DIFFERENT now. Our table talk is undisturbed when Jimmy makes his dignified exit put the front door and down the steps. He carries his books in a professional-looking brief case. Apples and toast are either eaten or left on the dining-table. His coat is neatly buttoned, the collar turned up purposely at the back, his red muffler trimly in place. There is no hat, not even on rainy mornings, Jimmy informs me that young men never wear hats any more. It is not stylish for men to wear hats. I have been wondering if that was because young men didn't want to cover up their strange brushlike haircuts. "Whiffles," they call them, Jimmy says, or "Fritzies." Anyway, the hair stands up straight from its base for an inch or two, like fall grass in a raked-over field or the quills of a distraught porcupine.

So, Jimmy takes his sedate place in the procession of students walking to High School. With a quiet "Hello" which we can't hear, but guess at, he steps into line. Sometimes he walks with the boys, sometimes with the bright bandanna-capped girls. I've seen him give a hasty, slightly self-conscious glance toward our windows and back toward his own house when he does that. I can't make out whether he wants us to see him walking with a girl or whether he would rather we did not.

JIMMY NO LONGER comes to my kitchen door, when the smell of cookies or hot fresh cake floats out on the neighborhood air. But I am glad to discover that it is not beneath Jimmy's dignity to eat. He has not lost his taste or appetite for sweets; and, if anything, he can consume more of them than he used to. If he comes in on an errand or for a chat, I put a full plate of brownies or gingersnaps or whatever the pantry affords at his elbow and say: "Finish them, Jimmy," and he does with ease and facility.

I am characteristically sentimental about these changes. I miss Jimmy's early morning shouts, his rough swaggerings, and his well-timed calls at baking-time. But there is a gain, because interesting things are taking place in Jimmy's mind and point of view. He furnishes now less farce, more subtle entertainment. It is amusing, for instance, to see that Jimmy is becoming aware that the members of his family are individuals, persons in their own right, who have some meaning for him besides their relationship to him. They used to be taken-for-granted background for the all-important Jimmy. Tib, his sister, was his audience, his handmaiden. She ran to get the hammer for his nails. She listened while he explained. His mother cooked for him, made him comfortable, laid out his clothes, found things for him. I remember a conversation of several years ago. He said:

"It's a funny thing, but Mother can always find things. I lose something and look everywhere. Can't find it. Tib loses things and she'll spend half an hour looking, and then Mother comes and there it is. Of course, Daddy can never find things, either. He can have his hat right in front of him and not see it and have to call Mother to find it. I ask her how she does it and she says: 'I look above, below, and behind.' I look above, below, and behind, too, but I can't find things."

THE OTHER DAY Jimmy said it differently. We were walking up the street together when I noticed he had on only one glove. I remarked about it and he said: "Yes, I manage to lose something once in a while for Mum to find. You know, she fusses at us for losing things, but she loves to look for them and find them when we can't." There was a satirical spark in his eye when he concluded: "One of woman's few opportunities for triumph, I suppose."

It was on that same short walk that Tib passed us, riding on her bicycle. She turned to give us a gay smile. Her blonde hair curled to her shoulders. Her cheeks were pink and plump. She rode her bicycle gracefully and well. Tib is changing, too, I thought, growing up. Perhaps Jimmy was thinking the same thing, because he turned to me and said, rather ponderously as one adult to another: "You know, I think Tib has potentialities."

IT HAS ALWAYS been fun to walk down the street with Jimmy. We used to kick dried leaves, walk on cement edgings, and sometimes toss a ball as we walked, and I listened to Jimmy's boasting chatter. Now we walk correctly, Jimmy punctiliously next to the curb, carrying my packages, if I have any. Now we converse. Jimmy is a young man noting, to my amused astonishment, that his sister, his former slave, menial, audience, has what he calls "potentialities."

C. C. R.

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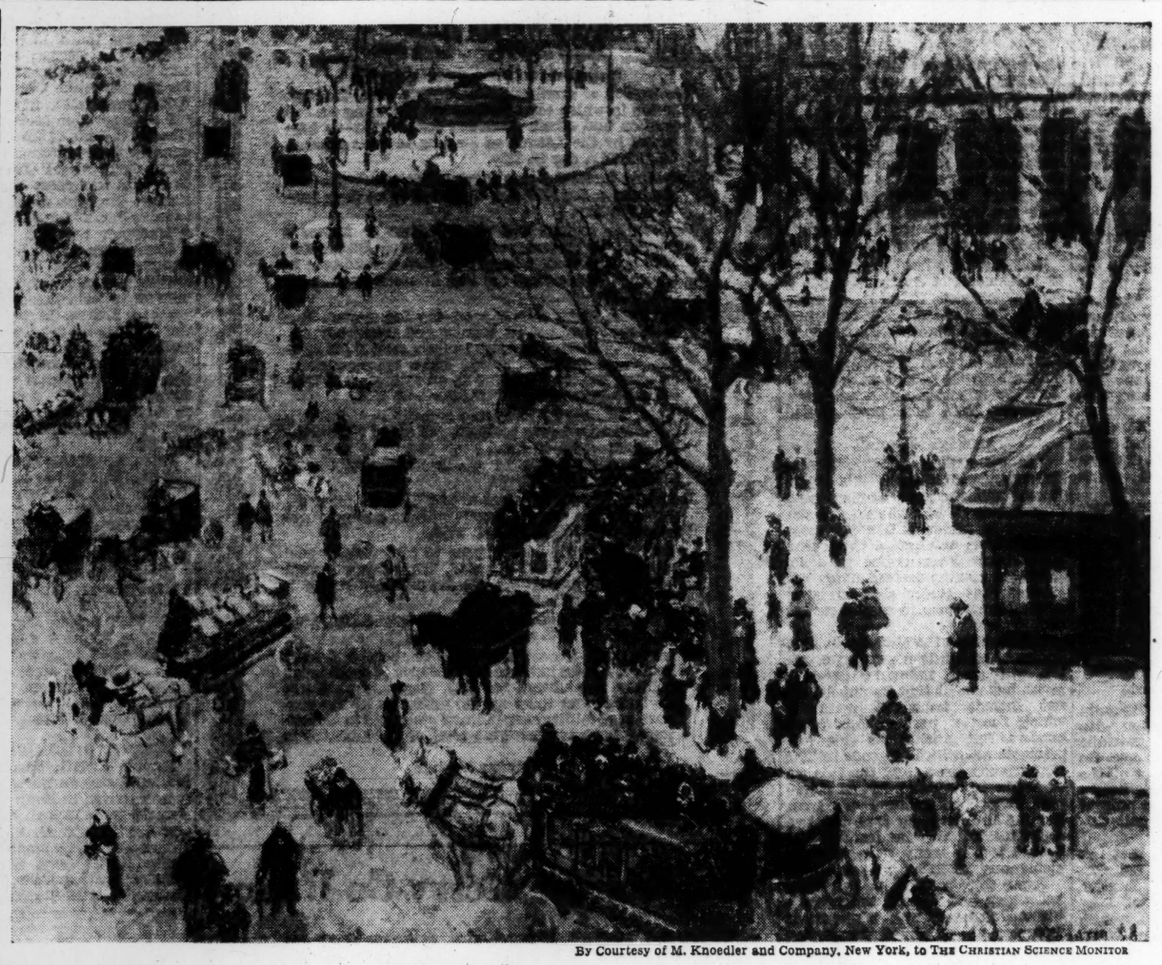

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"PLACE DU THEÂTRE FRANÇAIS": *A Painting by Camille Pissarro*

FROM the Danish Island of St. Thomas in the West Indies, where he was born, Pissarro went to Paris at a fairly early age and began studying art. He was one of the first Impressionists and was a leader in their struggle for recognition, encouraging and aiding other artists who were working on common problems in light and color.

In this painting (dated 1898) which is characteristic of his work, not only the Impressionist technique but a Japanese influence is evident. For example, a device of composition borrowed from the Japanese print is seen in the incomplete corners of objects only partly included in the painting. Japanese prints were popular in the 1890's, and everyone was collecting them, even such painters as Manet, who was much impressed by them.

But, withal, there is a Parisian spirit in the expressive poses and actions of the figures and in the sprinkling of trees which adds much to the liveliness of the decorative quality in the *"Place du Theâtre Français."* This painting has recently been shown in a large exhibition of views of Paris from the sixteenth century to the present day, held in New York at the M. Knoedler Galleries.

Behind the Poem

IN GENUINE poetic art there can be no charlatanism, none of the parade and insincere false show of the mountebank. Art is not to be praised for what it actually achieves but for what it aspires to be. It is a yearning of the spirit, not the skill of the hand, which gives poetry its real value. The poet is the one person among human beings who feels deepest and touches bottom. Feeling and thinking deeply, he is concerned with making others think and feel deeply. To express himself, in poetry, he is obliged to use the language at his command. *All tone-color is but artistic emphasis to bring out poetic values.* All ideas and emotions expressed and all tone values employed as the result of such ideas and emotions act as a stimulus to arouse similar thoughts and emotions in the reader. The true poem is the poet's mind and heart. But the reader is also a poet when he reads that poem as poetically as he can. Language leaps into fire, into melody, into superb beauty, in the hands of the sincere and exalted creative poet. When there is genuine poetry behind the poem, then it is art, for emotion and language are then inseparably one.—From "Creative Poetry," by E. ROLAND LEWIS. (Stanford University, California: Stanford University Press.)

Label

INTENT with orioles one May,
I called the constant sparrows gray.
After, I saw against the snow
Their myriad of colors glow.

GLADYS VERVILLE DEANE

A Vision of Great Wealth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A YOUNG woman who had been reading in the book of Revelation just before going to bed, fell asleep with the words on her lips, "I looked, and, behold," thinking drowsily of the wonderful things that one may envision if one continually looks for them. So, not unnaturally, she dreamed of marvelous human experiences, particularly of possessing great wealth. It seemed that all the famed "wealth of Ormus and of Ind" was hers, and she beheld its materialistic splendor—money, jewels, palaces, glorious gardens, numerous servants to do one's bidding, and unlimited power.

After a time she wakened, but did not readily shake off the mesmeric influence of this resplendent vision—"treasure in earthern vessels" (II Corinthians 4:7). Finally, as the transitory splendor faded from thought, she asked herself, What if all that were actually mine? How irksome it would ultimately become; how the pageantry of material display would fail to satisfy, or to bring either peace or freedom, doubtless adding instead heavy responsibility, care, and confusion.

Again turning to the Bible she gained a different vision, for she thought of the Master's words (Mark 8:36, 37): "What shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul? Or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?" Realizing that a man's soul is his consciousness, she found the vision of the Christ unfolding the glories to be revealed to those who make earnest effort to seek and find Truth's abiding treasures. She thought of Life and its manifestation; and in this connection she recalled the Master's saying (Luke 12:15), "A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth."

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 366), "Life is God and God is All." Hence God is the only creator, the origin of spiritual man and the spiritual universe. Pursuing these statements, so rich in life-giving elements, we find that because God is eternal, good is eternal, and hence the only thing that is real, priceless, and enduring. Since God includes all the good that exists, He naturally brings it into constant expression. Then there is nothing of any real value outside of God and His creation. Before this vision of reality, material things dissolve into nothingness. On the other hand, every true idea expresses the Mind that creates it, and one must learn to distinguish between divine Mind and its ideas and so-called mortal mind with its material objectifications.

Material inventions have their proper place and usage, but they are shifting, transitory, and perishable. Manifestations of divine Mind are indestructible and eternal; and because all true ideas are in and of God, Mind, they can never become material. Jesus said (Matthew 6:32, 33): "Your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things. But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." Spiritual awareness of the universal abundance of good, is made manifest in whatever form may be specially needed at the time. Man, as the idea or image of God, expresses abundance. Serene knowledge of and faith in this spiritual fact are productive of good results. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 494), "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need." This assurance has brought comfort and confidence to many a troubled heart.

Thus envisioning God and the unlimited wealth of goodness and wisdom which He freely and impartially bestows upon all His children, as their eternal possession, awakens one to a comprehension of what real riches are. Divine Principle and its idea being one, every idea is constantly sustained and supplied. Transcending the artificial, shifting values of material possession, the enduring substance of spiritual wealth shines forth for those who are seeking reality. Thus, the peace of God is above rubies, as are also joy, love, spiritual dominion, and security—the fruits of spiritual understanding. This is indeed the crown that no material argument or temptation can take from us when once we have gained it. Realizing the value of spiritual understanding and recognizing it as the key wherewith to unlock all the treasures of God's kingdom, we shall never discontinue the search for the full and complete knowledge of Spirit and its allness.

So, instead of discarding our highest ideals as to true substance and accepting worthless substitutes, let us hold these ideals persistently before our vision, and work confidently toward their fulfillment. Then one glad day we shall prove that the spiritual ideal and the real are one. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 451): "Man walks in the direction towards which he looks, and where his treasure is, there will his heart be also."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

UNA VISION DE GRANDES RIQUEZAS

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

UNA joven que había estado leyendo en el libro del Apocalipsis antes de acostarse, se durmió con las palabras: "Después de esto miré, y he aquí", pensando soñolienta en las cosas maravillosas que uno puede ver si las busca consistentemente. Así no era extraño que soñara de experiencias humanas maravillosas, particularmente de la posesión de grandes riquezas. Parecía como si todas las famosas "riquezas de Ormus y las Indias" fuesen suyas, y vió su esplendor materialista,—dinero, joyas, palacios, jardines gloriosos, multitud de criados a sus órdenes, y poder ilimitado.

Después de un rato se despertó, pero no podía desprenderse en seguida de la influencia mesmérica de su visión resplandeciente,—"tesoro en vasijas de barro" (II. Corintios, 4:7). Por fin, cuando el esplendor transitorio se desvaneció del pensamiento, se preguntó: ¿Y qué pasaría si todo eso fuese actualmente mío? Qué fastidioso llegaría a ser últimamente y qué empalagosa resultaría la pompa de la ostentación material, que ni da satisfacción, ni trae paz o libertad, sino que añade más bien pesadas responsabilidades, preocupaciones y confusión.

Volviéndose de nuevo a la Biblia, ganó una visión diferente, porque se acordó de las palabras del Maestro (San Marco, 8:36, 37): "¿Qué aprovecha al hombre ganar todo el mundo y sufrir la pérdida de su alma? O, una vez perdida, ¿qué rescate dará el hombre por su alma?" Comprendiendo que el alma del hombre es su conciencia, percibió como la visión del Cristo iba revelando las glorias que se han de manifestar a aquellos que hacen esfuerzos sinceros de buscar y encontrar los tesoros perennes de la Verdad. Pensó en la Vida y sus manifestaciones; y en conexión con eso se acordó de las palabras del Maestro (San Lucas, 12:15): "La vida del hombre no consiste en la abundancia de los bienes que posee."

En la página 366 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy escribe: "La Vida es Dios, y Dios es Todo." Así que Dios es el único creador y origen del hombre espiritual y del universo espiritual. Ponderando estas declaraciones, tan ricas en elementos vivificadores, encontramos que puesto que Dios es eterno, el bien es eterno, y por lo tanto la única cosa que es verdadera, preciosa y perdurable. Puesto que Dios abarca todo lo bueno que existe, desde luego que lo expresa constantemente; y entonces no puede haber cosa que tenga valor real fuera de Dios y Su creación. Ante esta visión de la realidad, las cosas materiales se desvanecen en nada. Por otra parte, cada idea verdadera expresa la Mente que la crea, y hay que aprender a distinguir entre la Mente divina con sus ideas y la llamada mente mortal con sus exteriorizaciones materiales.

Las invenciones materiales tienen sus lugares y aplicaciones apropiadas, pero son mudables, transitorias y perecederas. Las manifestaciones de la Mente divina son indestructibles y eternas; y puesto que todas las ideas verdaderas están en Dios y provienen de Dios, la Mente divina, no pueden jamás llegar a ser materiales. Jesús dijo (San Mateo, 6:32, 33): "Vuestro Padre celestial sabe que tenéis necesidad de todas estas cosas. Mas buscad primeramente el reino de Dios y su justicia; y todas estas cosas os serán dadas por añadidura." El entendimiento espiritual de la abundancia universal del bien se manifestará en la forma que más se necesite en el momento dado. El hombre como idea e imagen de Dios expresa abundancia. Un conocimiento sereno de esta verdad espiritual y una fe firme en ella efectuarán buenos resultados. Mary Baker Eddy dice en la página 494 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH (CIENCIA Y SALUD): "El Amor divino siempre ha satisfecho y siempre satisfará toda necesidad humana." Esta seguridad ha traído consuelo y confianza a muchos corazones turbados.

Así es que aquella percepción de Dios y de la ilimitada riqueza de bondad y sabiduría, que El confiere abundante e imparcialmente a todos Sus hijos como posesión eterna suya, nos despierta para que comprendamos lo que son riquezas verdaderas. Dada la unidad inseparable del Principio divino y sus ideas, toda idea es sostenida y mantenida constantemente. Sobrepasando el valor artificial y mudable de las posesiones materiales, la substancia perdurable de las riquezas espirituales se revela como verdad resplandeciente a los que están buscando la realidad. La paz de Dios, por lo tanto, está por encima de rubíes, como lo están también la alegría, el amor, el dominio espiritual y la seguridad,—todos frutos del entendimiento espiritual. Esta es la corona que ningún argumento material, ninguna tentación, puede quitarnos, una vez que la hayamos ganado. Reconociendo el valor del entendimiento espiritual, y comprendiendo que éste es la llave que nos proporciona libre acceso a todos los tesoros del reino de Dios, no abandonaremos nunca la busca del conocimiento pleno y completo del Espíritu y su totalidad.

Así, en vez de desechar nuestros ideales superiores con respecto a lo que es substancia verdadera, aceptando substitutivos sin valor, retengamos estos ideales persistentemente delante de nuestra vista, y trabajemos con confianza hacia su realización. Entonces llegará el día feliz, en el cual encontraremos que el ideal espiritual y la realidad son una misma cosa. Mary Baker Eddy escribe (ibid. p. 451): "El hombre anda en la dirección que mira, y en donde esté su tesoro, allí estará también su corazón."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

An Old Plantation Home

HER father's house stood half a mile from the big road. And from the big road a wide driveway, cut through the forest, led to a grove of enormous oaks and hickories. The drive ended in the flourish of a circle, around a plot as grassy as the great trees growing in it would permit. And the drive was of sand, white like the green-shuttered house. A large square porch opened into a hall where a graceful horseshoe staircase mounted to the second floor. At the end of the hall was a library with rectangles of colored glass in the upper sash of its windows, and doors to the right and left of the hall led into parlor and dining room—vast, square, high-ceilinged rooms, with fireplaces. The upper story had bedrooms of the same great size, and since every plantation house sooner or later developed wings, there was at the south a wing with more halls and bedrooms and porches, and at the north a chapel with stained-glass windows. An archway separated the south wing from a long one-story extension so thickly covered with English ivy that its windows seemed to have been cut into a wall of vines. . . .

The extension contained kitchen, storerooms, and a harness room. Its doors, facing the rear of the establishment, opened upon an arcade where on rainy days bedraggled chickens sought protection. At the rear also was a high-roofed smokehouse, and an icehouse sunk into the earth, with its squat roof practically on the ground. A row of white cabins marked the limit of the back yard, and a little distance away were the carriage house and the orchard.

Beyond the garden stretched the fecund low-grounds, to a river whose presence was marked by the willows growing along its banks. On the west, pastures rolled to the horizon and black-and-white cattle grazed in the pastures. To the east were cultivated fields. . . . To the north there were the woods.

And the plantation with its fields, its river, its garden, its barns, the little whitewashed dwellings of tenants and hired laborers—this was the world, and Mary saw it with the exploring eyes of one newly arrived upon the earth.—From "The James," by BLAIR NILES. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Before Fanny Kemble Came Out

THE stage of Covent Garden was enormous. Fanny stepped out into that vast emptiness and paused to look about her. Overhead, a confusion of criss-crossings cutting darkness; behind her, a confusion of meaningless shapes peering out awkwardly from another darkness; at the sides, racks of pasteboard and canvas-streets, forests, dungeons and banqueting halls—drawn away, leaving her the centre of an empty cavern. It was cold. The air smelt dusty. Her feet made no more sound than a mouse's as she crossed the smooth green baize floor. In front, a still vaster emptiness opened out; the curtain was up, the amphitheatre rose tier on tier, boxes empty, seats swathed in gray holland. No movement broke the stillness; the only light came from far above, a single ray that pricked down from some opening in the roof, alighted on the floor at her feet and spread to a round bright spot.

Fanny felt very small and young as she stood there, a newborn star told to twinkle in an empty sky with no companions to encourage her. Her father had moved out of sight; his voice seemed to reach her from miles away. But she was not frightened. The still loneliness was, somehow, inspiring, like the stillness of a mountain top. Her father bade her begin. She spoke. Her voice rang clear as a bell, soared up and out. She thrilled at the sound, rejoiced in its power, exulted in the beauty of Juliet's lines. She forgot her father, forgot herself. . . .

It was over, her father kissed her. A figure emerged from nowhere, came walking in—Major Dawkins, an old friend, who had, it appeared, been listening, hidden in the back of a box. He was a critic whose opinion Charles valued. Major Dawkins said: "Bring her out at once; she will be a success." If Charles had doubted he doubted no longer; nor did Fanny's mother. There was no time to lose; if Covent Garden could by any possibility be saved—and even Charles did not believe it could be—the attempt must be made without delay. They told Fanny that she was to come out in three weeks.

Three weeks! No child of a great theatrical family really begins at the beginning; from babyhood Fanny had heard stage matters discussed and analyzed, already she knew more than any outsider could know. But this was in itself daunting for she realized what lay before her. The other members of the company were strangers, she must make their acquaintance; she must learn all the intricate stage business; learn how to carry herself towards an audience; learn how to concert every possible effect in her own part and yet not injure theirs. When she thought of all this three weeks shrank to three hours. But it had to be done. She set herself to work like a child given a hard lesson.—From "Fanny Kemble," by MARGARET ARMSTRONG. (New York: Macmillan.)

Island Night

LANDFALL at sundown: an arras of blue mountains:
Now we are anchored here beneath the Southern Cross,
In velvet tropic dark, with a spice wind blowing
Across the harbor waters' peaceful lap and toss.

Somewhere up in the hills a light is burning,
Remote and mysterious as a distant star;
A drum beats, and nearer, at this waterfront,
Someone is singing to a softly picked guitar.

What the light is, we shall not be knowing,
For it will vanish long before the dawn;
Nor what the drum means, nor who is singing;
No, for tomorrow morning we shall be gone.

But at some time and in another latitude
When the bitter gale is keen and strong,
We shall remember a night of stars and smell of spices,
An anonymous singer and an unknown song.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

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Balkans Stiffen Stand Against Reich

Bucharest conference to seek improved relations of Bulgaria and Hungary with Entente.

Slogan of Balkans for the Balkan peoples has full diplomatic support of Britain and France.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Feb. 20—The establishment of better relations with Bulgaria and Hungary is the chief political question under discussion at the fifth annual meeting of the Balkan Entente which began here today and which is being followed with deep interest in Western Capitals, owing to the importance of the Balkan Entente in Germany's drive toward the east. The conference is attended by Premier John Metaxas of Greece, in his capacity of Foreign Ministers, and three new Foreign Ministers of the other member states: Alexander Cinca-Markovitch of Yugoslavia, Sukru Saracoglu of Turkey, and Grigore Gafencu of Rumania.

The problem of neighborly relations in Southeast Europe centers round the question of frontiers. Four Balkan Entente States, Turkey, Greece, Rumania, and Yugoslavia, have all come here determined to maintain the status quo. The Bulgarian Government appears ready to leave the territorial question on one side for the time being, despite strong agitation in that Country demanding an immediate move to recover the Dobrudja from Rumania, a Black Sea Province included in Bulgaria at the formation of the Kingdom in 1878 and lost to Rumania in the Balkan conflict of 1913. Premier George Kiosseivanoff of Bulgaria met Foreign Minister Saracoglu of Turkey while the latter was passing through Bulgaria en route to the Balkan conference, and is understood to have assured him of Bulgaria's desire to co-operate closely with all its neighbors.

Hungary Wants Transylvania

In Hungry's case, relations with Rumania are also a serious difficulty. Recently the Imredy Government in Hungary had been trying to detach Yugoslavia from its allience with Rumania in the hope of isolating the latter and getting back Transylvania—where there is a large Magyar minority—with the help of Germany. Transylvania was transferred from Hungary to Rumania after the World War.

Evidence today is that the Hungarian plan has miscarried. Yugoslavia has refused to desert its ally. Indeed, the new Cvetkovitch Government appears to be even more definite than that of Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch in affirming loyalty to old friends.

On the other hand the new Teleki Government in Hungary has shown signs of being more anxious for rapprochement with Rumania and the Balkan Entente than the previous Administration.

This development arouses mixed feelings in Germany where it is thought more profitable to hold out bait to Hungary, and also to Bulgaria, of territorial gains than to help them actually to achieve their aims. If Hungary were to get Transylvania and Bulgaria the Dobrudja, an entirely new situation would be created in the Balkans and it is felt in Berlin that Germany's ability to fish in troubled waters would be greatly diminished.

Authenticated New Photos

Sukru Saracoglu
Foreign Minister of Turkey in Attendance at Conference

Balkans for the Balkans

For this reason today's conference is being watched with close interest in Europe. In Berlin it is feared that the Conference will at least prepare the way for inclusion of Bulgaria in the Balkan Entente even if it fails to placate Hungary. In both directions the Balkan Entente has the full diplomatic support of Britain and France where there is full approval for the slogan, "The Balkans for Balkan peoples."

There are also signs of British interest at any rate. This is taking the form of Governmental support for British traders, a matter of the greatest concern for the Reich, not only because the Balkan market is indispensable, but also because Germany's trade balance is giving rise to much anxiety.

Returns from January show that exports from Great Germany have delined from 504,000,000 marks (about $201,000,000) to 441,000,000—lower than the figure for the old Reich alone in the previous January. Imports fell from 543,000,000 marks to 472,000,000 which is also lower than the total for the old Reich in January, 1938.

Oppose Further Germanization

The Balkan Countries where Germany's trade drive has been the strongest have been resisting further Germanization of their trade. Rumania has actually reduced the volume substantially. The proportion of Rumania's trade with Germany is now about 37 per cent for imports from Germany and 27 per cent exports to Germany, compared with about 60 per cent for both a year ago. This has been brought about in part by the large-scale shipment of wheat to Britain at a price considerably lower than that which Germany would have been willing to pay.

Rumania also deliberately refrained from giving the whole of an important contract for the erection of silos to Germany despite an attractive quotation. One third each has been reserved for Britain and Belgium.

Rumania's other three partners would like to follow this example, but do not feel able to do so. But economic issues are to be carefully examined because they are inextricably bound up with the political situation.

Division of Markets

In this connection all the participants have an eye open to talks which are to begin in Berlin on March 15 between the Federation of British Industries and the "Reichsgruppe" industries, the German organization similar to that in Britain. If these talks hinge, as has been rumored, on division of markets, particularly in the Balkans, the Balkan States themselves want to have something to say on the subject. Economic domination, in the view of all the Countries represented here, leads inevitably to political domination, and this they are all determined to resist.

The extent to which they have succeeded so far in avoiding the fate of Czecho-Slovakia has surprised many observers. Though Munich has radically altered the international outlook in Southeastern Europe, the present conference, like its predecessors, puts emphasis on the status quo, neutrality, and independence, and expresses hopes of receiving support from France and England.

Appeasement by Bulgaria

Premier Kiosseivanoff of Bulgaria in his effort to avoid friction with neighbor states has had patriotic demonstrations stopped by force. On one occasion he actually kept all the inhabitants of Sofia in their houses on an important holiday to prevent a public manifestation of nationalism.

The wave of revisionism that has moved over Europe has not left Bulgaria unaffected. The Nation considers it was badly treated after the World War and with almost complete unanimity longs for treaty revision.

The youth, especially, has grown impatient and all classes of the people, from peasants up, are urging an aggressive foreign policy.

To resist such a popular current is not easy, but that fact has not deterred King Boris and his Premier from taking a very firm stand. At present, they say, Bulgaria cannot possibly change a single border and for the Nation to shout about revisionism only increases the hostility of Bulgaria's neighbors. This has proved a fortunate policy and the King does not intend to permit excited crowds of youthful nationalists to endanger what he has accomplished for his people.

Bulgaria has not taken sides. It has not gone with the "axis," nor with the democracies. It is too small to oppose either. Its main desire is to keep out of trouble.

Czech Army Chief Quits

PRAGUE, Czecho-Slovakia, Feb. 20 (AP)—Gen. Ludwig Jan Krejci resigned as Chief of General Staff Feb. 18 for reasons of health. President Emil Hacha accepted the resignation.

General Krejci served as War Minister from Sept. 22 to Oct. 4, 1938, during the crisis which resulted in Germany's acquisition of the Sudetenland.

Britain and France Seeking New Way to Peace in Spain

PARIS, Feb. 20 (AP)—France and Britain today sought a new approach toward peace in Spain and a basis for recognition of Insurgent General Francisco Franco's regime as the legal Spanish Government.

Senator Léon Bérard, French emissary, and Sir Robert M. Hodgson, British Commercial Agent to Insurgent Spain, conferred in Burgos after talks with the Insurgents had come to a standstill over persistent demands by General Franco for unconditional surrender by the Republican Government.

The two are planning a further interview with Count Francisco Gomez Jordana, the Insurgent Foreign Minister, on Wednesday.

General Franco's representatives yesterday reiterated the Insurgent leader's ruling that only unconditional surrender of the Republican Government in the last quarter of Spain it holds, or final victory for Insurgent arms, could end the war.

French Peace Proposal

The French mission had been instructed to seek a promise of leniency toward the Republican side, as well as assurances that Spain would be rid of Italian and German forces as a basis of the recognition of General Franco, which, it hoped, would bring peace.

M. Bérard arrived Saturday night in Burgos. General Franco's firm stand was said to have been communicated to him. Sir Robert saw the Insurgent Foreign Minister in Burgos and left immediately for the French frontier where he was believed to have made a report to London by telephone.

Officially, optimism was still expressed that M. Bérard's mission would succeed.

President Azana of the Republican Government remained in the Spanish Embassy here, awaiting the outcome of the Burgos talks.

While the conferences proceeded, actual fighting in Spain's 31-month-old civil war marked time except for continued Insurgent shelling of Madrid and an air bombardment of Alicante and other points.

Spanish Government officials said Feb. 18 that the Madrid Government had authorized France and Great Britain to negotiate its surrender to the Insurgents on the sole condition that there would be no reprisals against former Government fighters and sympathizers.

These officials, closely identified with President Azana, said French and British Representatives at Burgos had been instructed to present to General Franco's Government the offer for peace.

The French Government sought quick settlement of the war and repatriation of about 380,000 civilians and soldiers now refugees in France.

Earlier Attempt Failed

The negotiations followed an unsuccessful attempt after the fall of Barcelona to arrange peace in the Spanish conflict.

The difference now seemed to be that France and Britain were backing the Madrid Government's sole condition for surrender on their own account.

Spanish Government officials here declared President Azana was ready to return to Spain if an accord were possible and his presence was necessary to carry it out.

The peace offer was made through Azana by Foreign Minister Julio Alvarez del Vayo, who returned to Madrid.

It was believed Alvarez del Vayo's long conversation here with French Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet convinced Spanish Government officials, who now hold only one-fourth of Spain, that no help would be forthcoming for further fighting from either France or Britain.

Dutch-Australian Ties Tightened By Hainan Seizing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies—The recent occupation of the Chinese island of Hainan by the Japanese forces, bringing Japanese influence appreciably nearer to the islands of the Netherlands East Indies to the south is likely to strengthen the close relationship that has for some time been in progress between the Netherlands East Indies and Australia.

Only last year Lord Gowrie, Governor-General of Australia, made a ceremonial visit to Java, a move which was understood to have had the object of stressing the community of interests, both economic and defensive, between the two governments. Defense talks and negotiations for effecting new trade links have for some time been carried on.

Interests Dovetail

The dovetailing of British and Netherlands interests in this region is not difficult. The British need East Indies oil to make up the deficiency in supply if Central European sources are lost to them. The Netherlands East Indies with its 53,000,000 mouths to feed needs assurance that Australia's abundance could flow to them in case of necessity.

The fact that the Nethelands East Indies is primarily a tropical country, with small industrial development, has meant that its imports do not include industrial materials which form a part of Australia's exports. But Australians ship appreciable quantities of goods to The Netherlands direct, and the balance of trade is adjusted by considerable imports of mineral oils from the Indies colony. In fact, the two countries on the borders of the Pacific are in many respects complementary in their products.

From this position it has been but a step to a mutual understanding on defense. The Netherlands Government welcomed completion of Britain's naval base at Singapore, protecting British commerce in the seas north of Australia, and it is believed the Netherlands have even agreed to allow Britain to use their coionial coaling stations and airports in event of a war threat. Entry of Australia into this bargain was foreseen. Negotiations proceeded to a satisfactory end which was sealed by the visit of Lord Gowrie.

Press Compliments

Britain has been appearing in the East Indies press as the traditional friend of The Netherlands and the champion of independence for the ntaions inhabiting the Flanders coast. On the other hand, The Netherlands has appeared in the Australian newspapers as the possessor of a highly valuable colony, an expert in the art of governing native races, and a source of valuable supplies.

Coalition Governs Burma as Result Of Racial Disturbance

RANGOON, Burma, Feb. 20 (AP)—A new coalition government under U. Pu took office today after Parliament defeated Dr. Baw Maw's cabinet, Burma's first since its separation from India in April, 1937, over its allegedly lax handling of recent racial disturbances.

Dr. Maw's ban on demonstrations failed to prevent religious-racial disorders in Rangoon Feb. 13, and Mandalay Feb. 11, where 24 were killed when police fired into a mob. The demonstrations were a continuation of riots beginning July 26, 1938, when a mass meeting was conducted here against a book said to contain insults to Buddha, and lasting until last October, with a toll of 220 fatalities and injuries to 926 persons.

From Mandalay the recent outbreaks spread to Rangoon, where police resorted to tear gas to check rioting following a bomb explosion which injured two persons.

(British troops were sent to Cawnpore, India, where 20 were killed and 200 hurt Feb. 12 in disorders resulting from the playing of music by Hindus before a Mohammedan house.

Italian Senators Must Qualify As Elder Statesmen

ROME (AP)—Premier Mussolini intends to make the Italian Senate a body of really elder statesmen by ordering that appointees of King Victor Emmanuel to that body hereafter must be at least 60 years old.

It was explained that so many persons had been nominated that the age restriction was imposed to keep down the list of candidates.

Senators in Italy are appointed by the King, rather than elected. Since the Duce of Fascism, with all his power, could hardly dictate to the King directly, his order states that nobody under 60 may be nominated to the King.

The Senate in Italy is more or less an honorary body, with only nominal legislative powers. Its members are appointed for life.

North Carolina Adds 4,908 To Electrified Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina added 4,908 to the number of farms being served by electricity in 1938, statistics prepared by the Edison Institute show. Thus, this State stood eleventh in absolute increase in rural electrification last year.

North Carolina's increase carried the total number of its electrified farms to 37,100. The summary of central station customers of all sorts in North Carolina showed an increase of 35,272, the total being 377,682, as compared with 342,410 in 1937. The increase in the number of residential customers was 27,104, and that of commercial lighting and small power customers, 2,793.

World Affairs Notebook

Mars and Money

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The burden of armaments—mounting amid the confusion in which some nations are preparing for expansion and others searching for security—is estimated by the League of Nations to have reached $45,000,000 a day in 1938.

Increases forecast by national budgets indicate that the burden for 1939 may approach more than $60,000,000 a day.

Democratic nations will show the major increases during the present year, the United States and Britain almost doubling their 1938 expenditure in an effort to overcome the lead attained by the dictatorships.

The United States figures are being formulated. The tentative Naval budget, regular and emergency, totals $786,000,000. The Army budgets total $1,012,000,000. These include the Air Force appropriations, bringing the total for 1939 to an estimated $1,798,000,000 compared with $932,000,000 in 1938.

Britain, doubling its borrowing capacity to $4,000,000,000 to speed a 5-year program, will spend $2,900,000,000 in the 1939-40 fiscal year, compared with the two previous years in which $1,940,000,000 and $1,310,000,000 were spent.

France faces a 1939 budget of $1,075,800,000 for military purposes. This compares with an outlay of approximately $650,000,000 in 1938.

Japan, with the Sino-Japanese war unofficially said to be costing $4,000,000 a day, has not yet drafted its 1939 defense figures, but the ordinary budget is the highest in its history.

Italy's expected figure for 1939 may total $450,000,000. The total for 1938 was $313,000,000.

Germany and Russia publish no comparable figures. Some estimates indicate $5,000,000,000 as the Russian military expenditure for 1939. Germany publishes no budget and there are no estimates of the proportion of military expenditure embraced in an estimated tax and borrowing total of $9,000,000,000 in 1938.

A Monday Feature

Manchurian Merry-Go-Round

SHANGHAI—Manchuria is proving the base for a curious circle of population movement including both Korea and Japan in its orbit, according to reports here, and providing a bewildering illustration of the difficulty in adjusting differences between populations and wages.

Manchuria is regarded as the "Wild West" territory for Japanese economic penetration and on several occasions both before and after the hostilities of 1931, Japan has sought to place some of its surplus population on undeveloped Manchuria land. Present plans provide for sending a million Japanese farmers to Manchukuo within the next 20 years to relieve population pressure in Japan proper.

At the same time, Chinese from Manchuria are being imported into northern Korea to make up for a labor shortage in that region.

But in the third place, because Japan wants even cheaper labor than the Japanese themselves can give, Japanese firms are importing Koreans into Japan proper—10,000 to 20,000 a year by figures of the Japanese Ministry of Welfare—in ever-increasing numbers. This naturally increases Japan's own problems in a number of ways.

It is the idea of the Ministry of Welfare, according to reports from Japan, that the Koreans going into Japan must be educated, trained, turned into experts, and "brought up to the Japanese level," also being encouraged to intermarry with the Japanese. This view, to foreign observers in the Far East, has validity only in special fields. It is generally felt that both in China and in Japan, there is opportunity for more efficient employment of the land through the application of modern farming methods. At the same time, the economic level of the peasants is not such as to allow of much education or provision of special equipment unless the Government is to spend a good deal on their behalf.

Nine Americans Evacuating Chinese Resort of Kuling

SHANGHAI, Feb. 20 (AP)—Nine Americans prepared today to leave Kuling, the Lushan Mountain resort where they have been stranded for months while Chinese-Japanese battles raged all around them.

A message from Lieut. Commander Charles R. Jeffs of the United States gunboat Oahu informed the United States Embassy at Chungking that 45 of the foreigners at Kuling, including the nine Americans, hoped to leave Feb. 22 for Shanghai aboard a transport provided by Japanese.

Lieut. Commander Jeffs and Lieut. Commander R. S. Stafford of the British gunboat Ladybird formed a mission to help the refugees. They reached Kuling, 15 miles south of the Yangtze River port of Kiukiang, Feb. 18.

Reports to Chungking were that about 100 foreigners were at the resort and that some, including nine other Americans, were remaining at Kuling because of personal reasons.

Japanese authorities started an investigation of the slaying here of Tcheng Loh, Foreign Minister in the Japanese-sponsored Nanking reformed Government, by 20 Chinese gunmen who broke into his home and fired 15 bullets.

It was ascertained that two of his bodyguards joined the assailants after the attack, suggesting collusion. The slaying of Tcheng Loh, one-time Chinese delegate to the League of Nations, was one of more than 50 political assassinations here since the Japanese occupied the Shanghai area. He was envoy to France from 1920 to 1927.

Stapler's Hainan Report

HONG KONG, Feb. 20 (AP)—The United States destroyer John D. Edwards arrived in Hong Kong Harbor Feb. 17 from Hainan Island, bringing Capt. J. T. G. Stapler, South China Patrol Commandant of the United States Navy.

Before leaving Holhow on the destroyer, Captain Stapler received assurances from Japanese consular, Army, and Navy authorities at Hainan that Americans and their property would be respected and protected, and that if their food supplies became exhausted the Japanese would supply them.

Chinese New Year Quiet

SHANGHAI, Feb. 20 (AP)—While 400,000,000 Chinese yesterday celebrated their New Year, sporadic fighting went on over most of the country without any major changes.

Reports from Cungking said that Chinese in areas yet untouched by the Japanese invasion spent one of the quietest New Year's eves of modern times.

They followed the advice of General and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, who exhorted their people not to waste time and money in celebrating, but to devote their entire energies to the national fight for China.

In the Chinese Provisional Capital, the General marked the approach of the New Year and the fifth anniversary of his New Life Movement by addressing the Nation in a radio broadcast.

He declared that unless "the New Life Movement, based upon fundamental moral principles, succeeds, resistance in the war cannot succeed."

Meanwhile, alleged military information emanating from Chungking asserted Chinese on Hainan Island in a counter-attack had caused 2,000 casualties among the Japanese and advanced toward Kiungchow.

Kiungchow, in the northern part of the Island, fell to the Japanese without opposition when they began their occupation Feb. 10. Military quarters, however, heavily discounted the Chungking reports, since they did not believe sufficiently powerful Chinese units remained on the Island to defeat the well-equipped and well-organized Japanese.

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Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1939

Star Cluster Captured By The Camera

Even our solar system would be lost in great 'hive' photographed by Harvard Observatory.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

One of the finest star "portraits" ever taken, showing how a globular cluster of stars is made up of so many members so close together at the center that it looks like a swarm of bees, is the prize possession of Harvard College Observatory. It was made at the university's Boyden Station near Bloemfontein, South Africa.

If the sun with all its planets, including the earth, were to be transported to the midst of the "hive," its light might add a trillionth part to the total luminosity, but even the sun as a disk would be invisible. Since installation of a 60-inch telescope, "twin" in the southern hemisphere of the one now in operation at Oak Ridge, Harvard Massachusetts, the Observatory has been able to add to its world-renown collection of sky negatives, several of the fainter, less known objects of the southern sky. This latest is the brilliant globular cluster "47 Tucanae" in the constellation Tucana, very close to the Small Magellanic Cloud. It was first listed in Sir John Hershel's general catalogue in 1864, and its distance is estimated at about 22,000 light-years.

There's really little difference between 18 holes of golf and the average woman's shopping tour—so far as the amount of walking goes. This has been proved by a survey conducted in Pennsylvania with the help of pedometers. Few persons realize that in covering several department stores an average distance of eight and half miles is stepped out—the average distance on the golf course. The same survey showed that the average postman covers 22 miles a day; policemen, 14 miles; a farmer at the plow, an average of 25 miles.

A Harvard undergraduate is in the running for all-American milk drinking honors. Conrad T. Budney, a junior, averages seven glasses a meal. He admits the first time he ordered seven glasses in the Kirkland House dining hall, everyone was astonished, especially the waitress. But after having ordered this ration every meal since, young Budney has found the service is improving. Waitresses now bring him seven glasses without his even asking.

Starting in the Fiji Islands and New Zealand, celebration of the 125th annual "World Day of Prayer" will follow the sun around the globe next Friday, ending in Gambel, off the Alaskan coast. In Boston there will be a special service at 10 a. m. in the crypt of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, in which women of eight denominations will join under the leadership of the Federation of Women's Church Societies in Boston. As the world turns, through a day, women of many nationalities and churches are united through this observance in contemplating something higher than national or denominational limitations.

The pebble of publicity dropped with a faint splash in Boston as Forty Plus of New England—jobs for executives over that age—founded in last summer's holiday season, has sent ever-widening ripples of interest out all over the world. Because of it—and the growing number of similar influences—a new conception of the value of individual contributions to the work of the world, based on experience and ability and disregarding artificial considerations of other sorts, is becoming established. As the Boston organization moved into new quarters the other day it was reported that new chapters are springing up rapidly—even as far away as in London—and that national radio networks have so approved the aims of the group that valuable radiocasting time has been offered, and well used. The "proof of the pudding" is that more than 50 experienced executives have found, through the Boston Forty Plus, work in which their value is thoroughly appreciated.

"I'm going South," a lady announced over the telephone, "and I'd like to know just how fast the temperature is going to increase as I go along?" All of which wasn't very difficult. Local situations vary a great deal, so that no general rule ever applies absolutely, but just as someone has taken the trouble to figure out that temperature decreases one degree for every 300 feet one climbs, going up a mountain, so some other researcher has figured out that traveling south from New England those south-bound will find the temperature averages about two and a half degrees warmer for each latitude degree traveled (about 70 miles). Incidentally, nowhere else in the world is such a rapid rate of temperature change apparent over so great a distance.

Studying the layers of silt deposited over a period of 200 years near New Haven, Conn., during the Ice Age, Researchers of the Carnegie Institution of Washington find that the compass in those days would have deviated nearly 30 degrees west of the present direction of the Earth's magnetic field in that region. It is explained that most rocks are slightly magnetic and when rock particles settle to the bottom of a pond, some of them retain their magnetic qualities and tend to align themselves with the magnetic field of the earth like small compasses. Examining samples of the clays, noting the orientation of particles, and knowing when they were laid down, it has been possible to determine the direction of magnetic north for that particular time.

Sky Spectacle

Harvard Observatory

47 Tucanae

Brilliant globular cluster of stars photographed at Harvard's Boyden Station, South Africa.

Models Say Give Boston Girls Chance

"The grass is always greener in someone else's yard" . . . or at least that's the way Boston's professional models feel that the local advertising men feel about the situation; otherwise, they wouldn't have so much of their work done in New York. So, in order to bring themselves before the attention of the men who do the "hiring," 50 local girls have formed the Spotlight Club, a purely social club for the purpose of discussing their various problems.

Their first official move was a debut luncheon this noon at the Copley Plaza, at which time they presented themselves to the various local art directors, advertising men and store fashion heads, who had been invited to the affair by means of attractive printed invitations.

According to the President of the Club, Miss Doris Poland, a lot of business which should be filled with local talent goes to New York. In other words, models are imported to Boston in some cases for fashion shows, or a photographic job is taken care of in New York. Which does seem like a case of misplaced energy, or something, because a number of these girls in Boston have worked in New York for the various modeling bureaus.

"And," Miss Poland adds, "this situation is most unnecessary, for New England girls are just as attractive as the girls in New York."

B. U. School of Law Appoints Council

Boston University's School of Law has nine men representing the highest branch of student government in the school.

As part of the Student Council, the discipline board of nine students functions as the highest judicial body for student activities. The Student Council has as its duties the creation and fostering of good will between students and faculty. As a governmental organization this body enacts necessary "scholastic legislation" for bettering student discipline and making more efficient various student organizations. It also makes recommendations to the school for programs, class instruction, and change of courses.

Three members of the discipline board are elected by students as representatives of each class; three are appointed by Dean Melvin M. Johnson and the faculty; and the President of each of the three classes comprises the third section of this body.

Class President members of the board include: Senior, Harold W. Canavan, Revere; Junior, Paul E. Brassard, Adams; Freshman, John J. Dineen, Lawrence. Elected members are James J. Crean, Waterbury, Conn.; Samuel Ficksman, Chelsea; and Clyde L. Griffith, Hartland, Maine. Appointees include: John G. Kissane, Malone, N. Y.; Donald A. Kingsley, Boston, and James O. Martin, Southbridge.

Saltonstall Asks Slash In Department Budgets

Budget slashes ranging from 5 to 10 per cent were requested of State departments today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall at a special budget conference called at the State House, where the Governor laid down the policy of "the strictest economy for the next two years."

Hoping to cut between $10,000,000 and $20,000,000 from the $190,000,000 two-year budget he sent to the Legislature in January, the Governor warned department heads "the State Government is not a gold mine. It is no more nor less than a guardian or trustee of its people's own resources."

The Governor stated "the biggest opportunity for cutting expenses is elimination of politics, waste, and inefficiency in the State Government. Already I have cut the budget of the Executive Department 5 per cent. . . . I would like to see your costs also reduced at least 5 per cent. I hope in many places the cut may be 10 per cent."

Lacked Time to Study

Governor Saltonstall explained the statutory limit for filing his budget message did not allow him time to study each department's expenditures in detail, and to make intelligent reductions in a two-year budget.

Pointing out that the Ways and Means Committee will study carefully each budget item, he told department heads, "I want you to go before that Committee with the mental attitude of trying to get along with less money, rather than of trying to maintain or even increase your present level of expenditure."

The necessity for sharp economy, the Governor said, "is perfectly clear when we view the plight of our cities."

Cities in Distress

"New Bedford faces a tax-rate increase of from $8 to $10.25 for this year and is desperately pleading for help," he stated. "Lowell and Fall River and other depressed industrial cities are in financial straits. Boston has its back to the wall, too. All of these cities are handicapped to start with by high rates left over from last year.

"Every city that loses its footing throws its burden onto other communities, making it more difficult for all to support real estate, to keep taxes down, and to get more industry and business. We can and must reduce the expenses of government."

Governor Cheers Oath Law Foes

One hour before the House of Representatives met to reconsider its vote of last Saturday to keep the Teachers' Oath Law intact, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall issued a statement to the effect that repeal of the Law would not embarass him in any way.

Several Republicans are thought to have voted against repeal because they felt that repeal would hurt the Governor in the eyes of organized labor. Repeal was defeated by a vote of 105 to 102.

While the statement of the Governor is hailed by proponents of repeal with enthusiasm, opponents of repeal believe the statement comes too late to have any effect upon the former vote.

The Governor said that "this is one issue upon which I take a definite stand for repeal."

At 2:30 p. m. the Governor is calling a conference of the department heads "in the interest of economy," it was announced.

Despite Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's last-minute appeal to the legislature for repeal of the teacher oath law, the House of Representatives this afternoon refused repeal by a roll-call vote of 111 to 108. The measure was up for reconsideration following the defeat of repeal last Saturday by a vote of 105 to 102.

Port of Boston Collections Rise

Another increase in the amount of duties collected by the Custom Office at Boston featured the business of the past week, it was disclosed today by figures prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs.

The increase in the collections last week over the corresponding week a year ago was $141,415, which was due in no small measure to the heavy withdrawals for consumers of wool and other merchandise from bonded warehouses.

This increase cuts the deficit for the current fiscal year to less than $1,000,000 under the corresponding period of a year ago, for the first week since early July, when the fiscal year started.

The withdrawals, which contributed so liberally to the collection of duties, were valued at $753,826 last week as compared with only $214,450 for the same week a year ago. The increase in the imports for storage in warehouses, as the table below shows, reflects the trend of industry toward expansion, in the opinion of shipping men, who say that importers are storing large quantities of merchandise, chiefly raw materials, to have within easy reach when expanding business warrants the movement of such.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending Feb. 18, 1939	Year Ago
Imports for consumption	$1,962,276	$2,076,338
Imports for warehouse	567,655	285,747
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	753,826	214,450
Duties collected	479,851	338,436
Wool imports (lbs.)	451,912	397,379
	Fiscal Year July1 to Feb 18	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	34,482,830	17,280,398
Duties collected	$13,670,117	$14,609,670

Kane Seeks Repeal of 1692 Law

Members of the Legislative Committee on Finance were treated to a pretty serious discussion today by Mayor William C. Kane of Woburn whose cage for drunks and whose tests for firemen have been recent headlines.

Today Mayor Kane asked for repeal of an old Puritan law of 1692 which affixed severe penalty for cities failing to properly support their schools. The penalty, in fact, was a fine double the highest amount ever appropriated for schools.

In the case of Woburn, which was threatened with closure of its schools late last year because the money ran out, the fine might have run up to $700,000 the Mayor told the Committee. Such a fine would have bankrupted the municipality, he declared, and he wanted the old law repealed. The Committee took it under consideration.

Malayan Village Arrives on Ship

Ship news reporters came across a strange cargo as they boarded one of the freighters that stopped at the Army Base in South Boston today.

Taken apart and packed into 97 crates and 479 bundles in the hold of the British steamer Steel Seafarer was a complete Malayan village being brought by Frank Buck to the New York World's Fair.

The reporters didn't count the crates, but they knew how many there were. The ship's manifest showed there were 97 filled with attaps, or leaves of the nipa palm used to thatch roofs in the Straits Settlements.

The manifest also listed 348 bundles of Binglangore poles, long bamboo sticks used in construction of frame huts; and 131 bundles of rattans for binding the huts together.

The cargo, now in what shipping men call "knocked down" condition, will be put together and delight thousands of visitors to the New York Fair this summer. It was taken aboard by the Steel Seafarer at Singapore more than a month ago, remained in the hold while crude rubber and other products were discharged at this port, and was carried onward on the final lap of its trip to New York when the Steel Seafarer sailed at noon today.

4 Carloads of Food Sent To Feed Maine Children

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—Federal officials said today the Surplus Commodities Corporation had shipped four carloads of food to Maine to relieve 5,000 underprivileged children.

The corporation said the shipments included a carload of oranges, two carloads of flour, and a carload of evaporated milk. The food was sent to Van Buren, in northern Aroostook County.

Federal officials said the State Department of Health and Welfare had made arrangements to distribute the food as soon as it reached Van Buren.

'Heroine' Tries on His Gown

By a Staff Photographer

All for Art's Sake

Gordon Halstead, Harvard '40, (left) gets a fitting by Miss Rosalie Van Everen for his costume as heroine of the Harvard Pi Eta Show, "Give, Baby, Give," to be given at the Clubhouse in Cambridge on March 23, 24, and 25.

Harvard Boys 'Dress Up'

The Garment Center on Stuart Street was in a mild furore today as the "ladies of the ensemble" in the coming Harvard Pi Eta Club show, "Give, Baby, Give," arrived on the scene to try on their costumes.

Cynosure of all eyes this morning was blonde Gordon Halstead, whose winsome looks and baritone voice will grace the role of Janet White, the heroine, when the show is given at the Clubhouse, Cambridge, March 23, 24, and 25. Mr. White posed in a little chartreuse and blue semi-sport number which drew so many gasps of admiration that hardly anyone noticed his biceps or 12-E brogues.

The sole relatively undazzled person connected with the proceedings was Harry Richmond of the Wholesale Garment Association, who is handling publicity for the Harvard lads. Mr. Richmond explained that support in local garment circles is due to the fact that the Pi Eta costumes are all being made and purchased locally. Louise B. Van Everen is choosing the gowns for the boys.

"Give, Baby, Give," is the 69th annual show of the Pi Eta Club, which was founded in 1870. The plot concerns the winner of a Movie Quiz Contest and her adventures in Hollywood, where she becomes the shining light in the eyes of a famous dancer. The plot wanders—as musical comedy plots will—from New York to Hollywood and from Hollywood to Rock Valley, Illinois, the heroine's home.

The cast includes 60 people, with 42 speaking parts and seven principals, to be played by Phillip Starr, —James Divine, William Collins, Richard Lewis, James Walsh, Mr. Halstead, and James Legendre, who is also manager. "Give, Baby, Give" was written by Richard Dorr of the Harvard Law School, and Charles G. Hutter, Medical School student and captain of Harvard's swimming team, last year. The music is by Robert Gibson and Stan Shephard, a graduate student in the Music School. Paul Anderson directs.

Eastern Kennels Prepare Show

Rated as one of seven clubs in the United States to bench upwards of 1,000 dogs in 1938, the Eastern Dog Club continues in this class for 1939 with 1,232 dogs entered for its twenty-seventh annual show tomorrow and Wednesday, in Mechanics Building.

Gilbert L. Steward, Club President, announced today that 1,232 dogs of 71 different breeds will be on exhibition at Boston's canine congress. There are, in addition, 40 entries in the obedience test classes, as compared with 27 a year ago. Class entries total 1,380.

Cocker spaniels top the Eastern show numerically, with 94. Fox terriers rank next, with 69, comprising 46 wires and 23 smooths. Dachshunds clinched third position with 59 on today's tabulation.

Other breeds include 50 German shepherds, 49 collies, 44 poodles, 41 Irish setters, 41 bulldogs, 39 Airedales and 34 Welsh terriers.

Thirty-two breeds show an increase over last year's entry, including six breeds missing from the 1938 round-up, namely: Briards, Border terrier, Staffordshire terrier, English toy spaniels, papillons and pugs.

Of the 29 breeds which showed a decrease of one or more dogs, pointers and setters, Doberman pinschers, bull terriers, Pekingese and Boston terriers slipped the farthest.

Because fox terriers have captured best in show honors at 14 previous Eastern shows, many experts are favoring this breed to come through on the holiday when the six group finalists parade before David Wagstaff, judge, of Tuxedo Park, N. Y.

An early favorite for New England's highest canine honor is the smooth fox terrier, Champion Nornay Saddler, from the Wissaboo Kennels, of Westbury, Long Island. Already victor in 39 shows, this imported example unofficially ranked second among 3,069 dogs in the Westminster Kennel Club three-day event, which closed on Wednesday in New York.

Mrs. Geraldine Rockefeller Dodge, of Madison, N. J., will have seven stars here, including German shepherds, bloodhounds, and English cockers.

Looks and Behavior

Entrants in Obedience Tests, Eastern Dog Club Show

Sealyham, Robin Hill Hurricane, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Bert Turnquist of Jamaica Plain; and Kerry Blue Terrier, Ruraidh O'Donnell (Companion Dog and Companion Dog Excellent), owned by Miss Natica Bates of Groton, Mass.

Three Arrested Charged With Forging Work Slips

First arrests in what may become a scandal affecting several hundred Boston welfare recipients were made by police today. Barest details of a racket under investigation by Corporation Counsel Henry Parkman, Jr., and a corps of assistants and detectives, became known as four men were booked at headquarters on charges of forging work slips.

This had the effect, police charge, of letting certain welfare recipients assigned to city work make it appear as though they had done a day's work although they actually did not even appear on the job. In return for the daily pay given them by the city these welfare workers paid a bonus, it is charged, of from $1 to $1.50 a day to the operators of the racket as a "commission."

As reconstructed by police, the welfare worker assigned to such a project as snow removal would merely "see" certain persons in the street cleaning department and receive a slip certifying they had put in a certain number of days work. The recipient would cash his check, pay his "fee" to the sub-officials concerned and the city would be the loser.

Another example cited by police involved a South End expressman, not a welfare recipient. This man, lodged in jail today, police assert was paid $36 a week by a private employer.

In addition, he received a weekly check of $11.21 from the City, and paid back $2.50 of it to an unidentified city employee who stamped his card with the official signature.

How extensive this racket has been could not be learned, but from the fact that Mr. Parkman has assigned his assistant, Charles S. Sullivan, together with three detectives, to investigation of the situation indicates he may believe it to be rather widespread.

Those arrested today included one man who has been an inspector in the street cleaning department's South Boston yards for 27 years. He is charged with larceny and conspiracy. The two other men were described as welfare workers and were charged with conspiracy to commit larceny and with forgery.

When questioned at headquarters, Deputy Superintendent James R. Claflin said the men signed confessions.

Board of Parole Judges Urged

Abolition of the present five-member Board of Parole and establishment of a new five-member Board of Parole Judges within the State Department of Correction was favored today by Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, before the Legislative Committee on State Administration.

The legislation, filed by Representative Walter R. Baylies (R) of Taunton, provides for definite qualifications of each of the parole judges, two of whom would be women.

Walter Ryan, Deputy Commissioner of Correction, presented Mr. Lyman's views, saying the proposed system, which would free the board of the problem of handling releases of persons convicted of drunkenness, would be more efficient than the present one.

Representative Baylies said the change was necessary to prevent the appointment of any "Tom, Dick or Harry to these important positions, merely for the purpose of playing politics."

Representative Roland D. Sawyer (D) of Ware opposed the legislation, stating that his own bill calling for a complete investigation of the whole parole situation was more desirable because the Baylies bill "merely scratched the surface."

Discussing the parole situation, Mr. Sawyer said when he first became a legislator he was shocked to learn that an Executive Councilor had approached a prisoner's family and offered for $800 to obtain the prisoner's release.

Mr. Sawyer continued: "It has come to the point now that thugs and gunmen are being freed without the advice or consent of the parole board and the shocking situation aroused widespread resentment last fall."

During the discussion, Representative Sawyer was asked about another bill to investigate the Patriarca case, that being the release of Raymond Patriarca, so-called Rhode Island Public Enemy No. 1, after serving three months of a long sentence. Mr. Sawyer stated, "That's all right, but it singles out just one individual case. That singles out one councilor, Daniel Coakley. I guess Dan has been on the wrong side of all these paroles and pardons, but he couldn't do it alone. The whole situation should be investigated. And we don't want legislation to tear apart the parole board. We want to end parole abuses in Massachusetts, and at the present time the fault in these abuses lies in the Executive Department, not in the Parole Board."

Ralph W. Robart, Chairman of the State Board of Parole, defended his administration and asserted that his Board was "the best parole body in the United States."

Balmy Day Bodes Cooler Night

While people in the Middle West shivered in a cold wave and dug themselves out of newly-blown snow drifts, residents of most of New England basked in balmy sunshine today, but were warned not to expect the springlike weather to last long.

The cold spell that brought below-zero temperatures to many mid-western areas and a thermometer reading of 22 to Chicago was headed eastward, Weather Bureau officials said. They forecast colder weather tonight.

Gentle southerly breezes bathed Southern New England and Vermont today for the fourth consecutive day, but in New Hampshire and Maine sleet-covered highways and freezing mists slowed motorists, forced the closing of some of the schools and grounded airplanes.

Today proved the warmest day so far in 1939 in Boston, the mercury rising to 64 degrees at 2 o'clock. This was a pick-up from a maximum of 45 on Sunday and was even warmer than the top figure of Friday, 61.3 degrees. Up in Burlington, Vt., the temperature was 42 today, the Weather Bureau reported.

A drop to freezing was forecast for tonight in Southern New England, and to zero in Northern New England. Fair and colder was the official outlook for tomorrow. The 64-degree temperature this afternoon was not a record for this date, however, since a reading of 68 degrees was recorded on Feb. 20, 1930, the warmest February day in the history of the Boston Bureau.

Wage-Hour Act Prosecution Opens

A Federal Grand Jury, sitting in the Federal Building, Boston, today, heard the first witnesses called in the first Federal criminal prosecution in the country under the Wages and Hours Act.

The Government subpoenaed 39 witnesses, the majority of them women. They told court reporters they were employed by the Brown Stitching Contract Company of Lawrence, Mass., a company reputedly obtaining a large number of orders from Maine and conducting an extensive business as a shoe distributor.

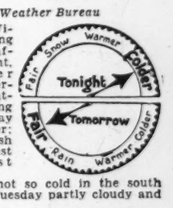
Criminal prosecution under the Act provides a fine of up to $10,000 on the first conviction, and $10,000 "and, or" six months in jail, for violation of the 44-hour limit or the paying of less than 25 cents an hour.

Joseph E. Brill, Special Assistant Attorney General, is handling the preliminary investigation and supervising the presentation of evidence before the Grand Jury. He is chief of the Bureau set up in the Department of Justice to investigate complaints sent in by the Administrator of the Wages and Hours law.

Eleven more summonses will be sent out tomorrow, it was announced today.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Decreasing cloudiness this afternoon or tonight, somewhat colder with lowest temperature near or slightly below freezing tonight; Tuesday fair and colder; moderate to fresh southwest to west and northwest winds.

Maine: Snow, not so cold in the south portion tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy and colder.

New Hampshire: Snow and slightly colder tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy and colder.

Vermont: Light snow and much colder tonight; Tuesday snow flurries and colder.

Massachusetts: Rain and colder in the west and south portion tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy and colder.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain and colder tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy and colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong southeast, shifting to west winds over the south portion and fresh to strong southwest, shifting to strong west or northwest winds over the north portion; weather overcast preceded by rain tonight; Tuesday fair.

Weather Outlook for the Period Feb. 20, to Feb. 25, 1939, Inclusive.

North and Middle Atlantic States: Snow over north and rain or snow over south portion early part of week and again about middle, followed by colder and mostly fair weather later part.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	33	33	New Orleans	60	60
Bermuda	62	60	New York	62	54
Chicago	22	22	Norfolk	64	60
Denver	4	2	Philadelphia	60	58
Helena	12	10	St. Louis	22	22
Kansas City	8	8	San Francisco	44	44
Los Angeles	48	48	Washington	66	64

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Feb. 20.
B—Minimum, Feb. 19.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 12 noon; height, 9.3 feet.
Tuesday, 12:15 a. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:52 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, in the Church Edifice, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8 p. m.

Theaters

Shubert—
"Susan and God," by Rachel Crothers. Presented by John Golden. Starring Gertrude Lawrence. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Lionel Barrymore and Lew Ayres in "Young Dr. Kildare." 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Next Time I Marry," with Lucille Ball. 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"Swing, Sister, Swing," with Ken Murray. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. Also "There's That Woman Again," featuring Melvyn Douglas. 3:50, 6:50, 10.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Jesse James," with Tyrone Power. Fenway: 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:10, 615, 9:20. Also "While New York Sleeps." Fenway 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Paramount: 11:05 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

R. K. O. Boston—
George O'Brien in "Arizona Legion." 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:25, 7:25, 10:25. Also "Convict's Code," with Robert Kent, Anna Nagel and Sidney Blackmer. 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:25. Stage: Collins & Peterson, Cass Daley, 3 Samuels & Harriet Hayes. 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Radio—Page 10

Keith Memorial—
"Gunga Din," with Cary Grant, Victor McLaglen and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7:05, 9:55. Also Walt Disney Revue. 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:50, 9:50. "March of Time," 10:10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:30, 9:15. Tomorrow night: "The Little Princess," starring Shirley Temple. Also "Charlie Chan in Honolulu," with Sidney Toler. 7 and 10:30 p. m.

South Station Theater—
"Colortour of Sydney, Australia," "The Wrong Way Out," "The Isle of Pingo," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
"Ferdinand the Bull," "Spills and Thrills of Skiing," "Going Places," with Graham McNamee.

Tremont—
"Love Finds Andy Hardy," with Mickey Rooney. Also Loretta Young and Charles Boyer in "Caravan." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Scollay and Modern—
"They Made Me a Criminal," starring John Garfield. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Mr. Moto's Last Warning," with Peter Lorre. Scollay: 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:25.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parlo and Jean Gabin. 1, 3, 5:10, 7:15, 9:25.

Metropolitan—
"Wings of the Navy," featuring George Brent, Olivia de Havilland and John Payne. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Ambush," with Gladys Swarthout and Lloyd Nolan. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Normandie—
"Alcatraz Island," with John Litel and Ann Sheridan. Also "Carefree," with Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire.

Exeter—
Lewis Stone, Mickey Rooney and Cecilia Parker in "Out West with the Hardys." 3:25, 6:15, 9:05. Also "Newsboy's Home," with Jackie Cooper, and Wendy Barrie. 2, 4:50, 7:40.

Repertory—
"You're Only Young Once," with Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone. Also "King of Alcatraz," with Lloyd Nolan. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Uptown—
"Dawn Patrol," with Errol Flynn, Basil Rathbone. 12:30, 3:40, 6:50, 10:05. Also "There's That Woman Again," featuring Melvyn Douglas and Virginia Bruce. 2:20, 5:30, 8:45.

State and Orpheum—
Norma Shearer and Clark Gable in "Idiot's Delight." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. Also "My Son Is a Criminal," with Alan Baxter. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:55. Tomorrow night: Owl Show at 10 p. m.

University—
"Dawn Patrol," with Errol Flynn. 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. Also Charles Ruggles in "His Exciting Night." 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Walt Disney's "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." Also The March of Time, "Fisherman's Paradise." Four shows daily: 10 a. m., 1:30, 4 and 8.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Myra Hess, piano soloist. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Dance

Boston University, Jacob Sleeper Hall—
Lecture-demonstration by Pauline Chellis given in connection with the Boston University Dance Survey. Subject: "Fundamental Dance Techniques for the School Program." Assisted by Jean Aubry, Alice Mulcahy, Robert McAllister. 7.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Fourth Tuesday afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Myra Hess, piano soloist. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 3.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Egyptian Art by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Boston University, Jacob Sleeper Hall—
Piano recital by Lilias Mackinnon of London, England. Open to the public. 8.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Harvard Extends Curriculum With Study of Printing as Art

When Harvard University launched a Department of Printing and Graphic Arts last month, there was none of the usual fanfare which accompanies most educational innovations. Let Harvard inaugurate a system of fellowships for working newspapermen, such as the Nieman Fellows, or build a school to train men for the Government service, such as the Littauer School of Public Administration, and the whole country is quickly informed of the slightest details of the plan. But the Department of Printing and Graphic Arts has slipped into action unheralded. Dr. Philip Hofer is director of the project, which has been set up in the basement of Widener Library.

Dr. Hofer is not interested in typographical treasures. What he wants to do is to convince the public that printing is not nearly so commonplace as has been thought. That seems to be the reason why Harvard has set up what some have considered an "unnecessary" department. Perhaps another reason is that, commercially, printing and publishing rank among the five leading industries in the United States.

Dr. Hofer's collection concentrates on American and European graphic arts and printing specimens. Included are books from Spain, Russia, and Portugal—countries from which not much material is available. But it is not because they are rare that these books are included; they are chosen rather for their usefulness in study.

The art and technique of book making may be approached from the historical viewpoint, or from the practical, in the laboratory. Dr. Hofer, hoping to combine the best of both methods, looks forward to a fully equipped printing shop, where students may actually learn the fundamentals of book-making.

Harvard is said to be particularly strong in material for historical study and the resources of Widener Library are at the command of the Department. Since the university's academic policy is unfavorable to occupational and vocational pursuits, Dr. Hofer plans to build up a working library of bindery, illustrations, engravings, and representative books which will provide a field for scholars.

"Scarcity and expensiveness are not what make books valuable in our eyes," he declared. "It is the book's importance as an evidence of progress in printing that makes it helpful."

There will be an emphasis on the past, which is largely inevitable, Dr. Hofer explained. Most of the gifts of books which are made to Widener Library are relatively old. Current funds must be used for new books, but these have to be chosen carefully, because of the difficulty of deciding which modern literature and printing forms will be lasting.

Two courses will be offered next year. The first will be a graduate seminar on "Bibliography," given by Prof. William A. Jackson; the second a graduate seminar, considered as a Fine Arts Course, on "The History of the Book," given by Dr. Hofer, assisted by Professor Jackson.

Special Budget Sessions Sought For Legislature

Declaring that biennial sessions of the Legislature will throw Massachusetts wide open to dictatorial government pratices similar to those of the former Huey Long machine in Louisiana, Roland D. Sawyer, Representative from Ware, today advocated special budget and emergency sessions of the Legislature in the off-year to maintain reasonable control over governmental appropriations.

Speaking before the Joint Legislative Committee on Rules, Representative Sawyer said that emergency sessions could be instituted without violating the spirit of the biennial sessions law which he explained was passed by only slightly better than a 15 per cent majority of the voters.

Unless the special sessions amendment is passed, he said, some strong personality sitting in the Governor's chair could very easily "set up a form of dictatorship similar to that of former Huey Long in Louisiana."

Lavish spending, he predicted, would be the immediate result of biennial sessions under a Governor more inclined toward political patronage and power than to serve the best interests of the people.

Mr. Sawyer would set up a system of calling special sessions of the Legislature in the off-year through a quorum of the House and Senate. He also advocated regular short sessions to study the budget.

Another proposal is before the Committee of a similar nature to that of Mr. Sawyer's. Thomas J. Hannon, Representative from Boston, advises the appointment of a special legislative Committee to confer with the Governor for mapping out a proper course of action to meet emergencies and the problems of the budget which he said cannot be foreseen two years ahead.

Lecture on Architecture

Dr. Sigfried Giedion, architect and historian of art, will give a lecture at Harvard tomorrow evening on "The Demand for Morality (Architecture About 1900)" at Fogg Museum. This is one of a series of lectures given by Dr. Giedion as Charles Eliot Norton Visiting Professor.

Lending Aid to Jobs-for-Youth Problem

By a Staff Photographer

Speakers of Massachusetts Civic League Meeting

Upper left: Prof. Francis T. Spaulding of Harvard University. Upper right: Edward F. Preston, a young man without a job, who related some of the barriers he had come across in his quest for work. Lower left: Miss Katharine Lyford, Executive Secretary of Massachusetts Civic League. Lower right: Group at the speakers' table at Saturday's luncheon meeting of the League. From left to right: Albert J. Farnsworth, chairman; Henry R. Atkinson, President of the Civic League; Miss Hazel Lewis of the Y. W. C. A.; James Keegan, Director of the Pittsfield Boys Club; David Armstrong, Worcester Boys' Trade School.

Jobs for 120,000 Bay State Youth Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

sketching in a picture of a boy turned away from door after door either because there were no jobs available for anybody or because he couldn't qualify by previous experience for those that were open.

The need, as this unemployed youth sees it, is for better training in schools on the one hand to prepare graduates for the transition from the school day into the work, and for more research, on the other hand, in business to create more new jobs.

The lack of reliable figures on the unemployment of youth was stressed by Miss Katharine Lyford, Executive Secretary of the Civic League, who said that the figure of 120,000 was based on a sampling made by the National Youth Administration last July.

It was with considerable surprise that many heard that the largest segment of unemployment does not occur among those more than 40, but instead occurs among those between the ages of 15 and 24.

Become Cynical

The effects of unemployment noted by Miss Lyford, who has become extremely interested in correcting the present situation, include a tendency on the part of youth to become cynical and, indeed, a fertile field for revolutionary ideologies.

In this viewpoint she is supported by Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, who minces no words in declaring that failure to meet the problem of the unemployed youth is to continue a serious threat to democracy.

Miss Lyford, in her investigations of the situation, has also noted a tendency to lose self-confidence and initiative, two qualities that, of course, need to be expressed in full measure in finding a place in the productive section of the world's work.

There is another development that has been the subject of much discussion, namely, the increase in crime among these unemployed youth.

The present arrangements for carrying boys and girls over the hurdles from school to jobs is extremely hit or miss at the present time, the legislative committee has been told by Prof. Francis T. Spaulding of Harvard. Professor Spaulding was director of the study of secondary education in the extensive Regent's survey of New York State education last year, and so had unusual opportunities to examine the product of the schools and explore the ways they either get into employment or fall into the ranks of the unemployed.

Ability Rated

Under present conditions, he concluded, "luck, knowing the right people and that illusive thing called 'personality' have more to do with the average high school pupil's success in getting a job than has his ability or educational background."

The result of all this assessment of the problem has been to crystalize in not too definite form the conviction that in the first place the schools need to bring their program of teaching into a little more realistic juxtaposition with the demands of industry.

Tax Letter Tells What N. H. Cities Could Be Doing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHUA, N. H., Feb. 20—The first of a series of "tax talk" letters by John D. Langmuir, President of the Nashua Taxpayers Association and of the New Hampshire Federation of Tax Associations, has been sent out to the various associations in the State and leaders of movements to establish other such associations.

Mr. Langmuir points out that such associations are operating in Concord, Laconia, Hudson, Keene, Portsmouth, Hollis, Boscawen, Claremont, as well as Nashua. In the eastern part of the State a six-town taxpayers' association has just been formed by taxpayers in the towns of Greenland, Rye, Newington, New Castle, North Hampton, and Stratham. Mr. Langmuir hopes that associations will be established shortly in Exeter, Pittsfield, Manchester, Hanover, and Franklin.

Second Tax Cut

Discussing the progress of the various associations, Mr. Langmuir points out that the Nashua association has been able to get a 1938 tax rate $4.20 below the first announced figure. He said lack of co-operation from public officials had caused the association to take steps to arouse public support to the taxpayers' movement.

"The 1939 plan of the association is ambitious," declares Mr. Langmuir. "It includes attempts to revise the Nashua charter and to investigate Hillsborough County expenses."

Budget Kept Up

Turning to the progress of this movement in Concord, Mr. Langmuir declares that "the Concord 1938 budget was 26 cents lower than that of 1937, and the administration of relief in spite of this lower budget, dropped $14,000 after July 1.

"Starting from scratch, this new tax association, during early 1938 was able to build up sufficient public opinion to persuade the city officials to employ the well-known Public Administration Service to make a survey of the Concord city departments. The result, at a cost of $2,000, was a 147-page report which presented in clear, terse fashion a comparison of Concord's government as compared to standards generally accepted. Major recommendations included a city manager; merit system of city employment; nonpartisan elections; changing all boards from executive functions to advisory only, except for aldermen or city council; and central purchasing."

Turning to progress of the taxpayers' movement at Laconia, Mr. Langmuir points out that the Laconia Association was able to obtain "enough facts of wasteful expenditure in Belknap County to induce the County delegates to install a special investigation of the County. With incomplete information on hand, the investigation made indicated savings of at least $17,000 a month against a total cost of $4,500 for the study."

Maine Tussels With Problem Of Aiding Northern Counties

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 20—While taxation and old-age assistance are most widely publicized here just now, the Maine Legislature is facing a more serious problem in relief because it involves problems of social science as well as finance. Specifically it concerns rehabilitation work in Northern Aroostook County.

The Legislature heard last week the dismal account of conditions in that section of Maine where it was reported officially that low living standards, improper and insufficient food, and lack of proper care is a serious problem with thousands of children. Conditions likened to those found by an investigating committee in 1935 when emergency aid was inaugurated under Former Gov. Louis J. Brann are considered proof that more than a relief program is needed for this section and that same program of rehabilitation must be established.

Relief Poured In

This conclusion is emphasized when it is realized the State has poured thousands of dollars of emergency aid funds, general relief funds, and other monies into Aroostook since 1935, sums which have been heavily augmented by WPA allotments.

The State has been influenced in its Aroostook relief expenditures by an authorized Aroostook relief commission with headquarters in the area and a staff of field workers to assist the program. That the WPA has helped extensively was shown in 1938 when 42 per cent of the WPA funds were allocated to Aroostook and Penobscot counties. Today it is estimated 1,200 persons with nearly 5,000 dependents are receiving the $43-a-month WPA pay checks plus what may be allocated to them in goods through other relief channels.

Problem Still Acute

Despite local supervision and cooperation of relief agencies the problem seems to be getting more acute and so far no program has been devised to remedy the root trouble—unemployment. Regions hardest hit usually rely on pulpwood and lumbering operations to provide winter employment. The County has suffered from poor potato prices, it is said.

Solving the problem through rehabilitation of the families has just begun and is faced with obstacles.

One suggested method of improving the relief problem in the St. John Valley region, for instance, is by "scattering" the population, settling the people on farms elsewhere in the State where conditions are more suited to subsistence farming. But the citizens of this region of Maine are not disposed to being moved. They are in a majority of instances people of French Canadian extraction who enjoy being together and resent separation.

As for the alternative of bringing industry into the area, distance from supplies and markets present immediate practical objections.

The general Maine relief picture is less depressing. Shoe towns report business good; mill conditions are said to be fair, and black smoke curling from factory smoke stacks is a welcome sight.

Reregistration Repeal Sought

Pleas for repeal of the State law requiring reregistration of voters before next Dec. 31 were heard by the Legislative Committee on Election Laws today.

The law, passed at a time when charges of wholesale fraudulent registration were bing made in Boston and certain surrounding towns, would impose great expense on a number of cities, the Committee was told.

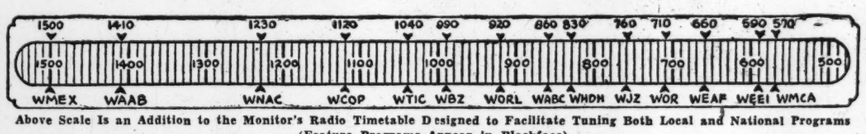
Representative Adolph Johnson (R) of Brockton asserted that it would cost an average of 20 cents a voter, amounting to $6,500 in his own city alone, and that the value of the reregistration was undetermined.

Mayor May Veto Housing Project

Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge said today there is "a strong possibility" he would veto the City Council's approval of a Federal housing program in his city, for which the Government has already made $4,500,000 available.

The matter has been before the Council for six weeks and has been approved by the Finance Committee, which is tantamount to approval by the Council.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour...	Rakov's Orchestra	"Dick Tracy": sketch...	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"...
5:15 The Boston Hour...	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": drama..	Sport reports	Sports reports .....
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch.	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sports reports .....
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix": sketch.....	"Little Orphan Annie"...	"Children's Corner"	"White Brigade" .....
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk..	Weather; sports	Sport Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian review .....
6:30 Sports Rendezvous..	"On the Mall"	Voice; organ; violin....	Dinner Concert	Sport comment .....
6:45 "Music for Men"...	Lowell Thomas, news....	"Musical Rendezvous"...	"The Johnson Family"..	Russell Byrd's Orch....
7:00 Rhythm Revue	'Alias Jimmy Valentine':	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	News Service	Earle Foxe's Orchestra..
7:15 "Lum and Abner"..	dramatization	Edwin C. Hill	Jack Fisher's Orch.....	"Five Star Final".....
7:30 Eddie Cantor: va-	"Campus Chatter"	"Inside of Sports".....	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch....
7:45 riety program	'Pine Tree Troubadours'	"Dance Time"	dramatic sketch	"Cowboy Caravan" ....
8:00 "Cavalcade of	'Carson Robison and His	Al Pearce and His Gang:	"Studies in Contrast"...	"Cowboy Caravan" ....
8:15 America": drama.	Buckaroos'	Carl Hoff's Orchestra..	'Studies in Contrast"...	"Princess of Song"...
8:30 Pick and Pat: com-	"Those We Love"; dra-	Richard Crooks, tenor:	"The Fight for Intellec-	Johannes Steel, news...
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	matic serial	symphony orchestra	tual Freedom"	Breed Walter, comment.
9:00 Adolphe Menjou;	Paul Martin's Music....	Phil Spitalny's Orches-	Colonel Louis Johnson,	Philharmonians Octet ..
9:15 Rosalind Russell;	Paul Martin's Music....	tra; D. Thompson.....	Asst. Sec'y. of War....	"Swing at It".....
9:30 Ginger Rogers in	Two Westminster Col-	Eddie Duchin's Orch....	Phi Beta Kappa ban-	Amateur Hour .....
9:45 "Stage Door"	lege choirs; organ.....	Morton Downey, tenor..	quet: Frank P. Graves	Amateur Hour .....
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.;	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Amateur Hour .....
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	soloists; quartet	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Amateur Hour .....
10:30 Columbia Work-	National Forum: Sen.	Horace Heidt's Orch....	"Pageant of Melody":	Russell Byrd's Orch....
10:45 shop; drama	Key Pittman, Nevada.	Horace Heidt's Orch....	Attillio Baggiore, tenor;	"The Monitor News"...
11:00 Weather; news	News; weather; music...	News Service	symphony orchestra ...	Pete Herman's Orch.....
11:15 Sport comment	"The Music You Want".	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.....	Julie Wintz's Orchestra.
11:30 Sport comment	"The Music You Want".	Ben Cutler's Orchestra..	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch...	Earle Foxe's Orchestra..
11:45 Sport comment	"The Music You Want".	Ben Cutler's Orchestra..	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch...	"Day's End" .....

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Man"	News; Morning Review.	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15 "Minute Man"	Church in Wildwood...	News comment	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30 "About Us." music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"...	News Service	.....
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	.....
8:00 Forecasts; music .	Forecast; Woman Buys.	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable .....
8:15 "Caroline Cabot" ..	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac" ...	Musical Timetable .....
8:30 "Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	Musical Timetable .....
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra ...	Musical Timetable .....
9:00 "Food Magician" ..	News; "As You Like It"	Hollywood comment	"Merry-Go-Round" ...	Farm and Home News..
9:15 Bill Elliott, songs.	"As You Like It".....	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round" ...	"Charm": talk .....
9:30 "Joyce Jordan" ...	Breakfast Club	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round" ...	"Songs of Italy".....
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Gospel Singer"	Variations: music	"Melody Strings"	"Songs of Italy".....
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Your Home and Mine..	"Central City": sketch	"Nation's School of the	Studio speaker .....
10:15 Myrt and Marge...	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife" ..	Air": Launching of	Studio speaker .....
10:30 "Hilltop House" ...	Ed. O'Connell, songs...	Just Plain Bill: sketch.	British Battleships by	"Shopping With You"...
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Melody Time"	"Woman in White".....	King George VI.....	"Shopping With You"...
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	"David Harum": sketch	Studio interview	Network speaker .....
11:15 Scattergood Baines.	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly music	Etiquette talk .....
11:30 Big Sister: sketch.	Forecast; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical exercises	Jean Collins, songs....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger.....	"Road of Life": sketch	Manhatters: orchestra ..	Organ recital .....
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	News; time; farm news;	"The Carters": sketch.	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 "Nancy James" ...	music	"The O'Neills": sketch.	Agricultural talk	Italian program .....
12:30 Helen Trent: sk...	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam." songs..	Italian music program.	Music: weather .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia".....	Italian music program.	Tel Cole, songs.....
1:00 'The Goldbergs" ..	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's club news.....	"The Monitor News"...
1:15 'Life Beautiful' ..	Farm Radio News.....	"Melody Sweethearts"...	Bernie Cummin's Orch.	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30 "Road of Life".....	"The Rambler"	"Don Artiste," pianist.	Don Arres; orchestra .	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:45 'This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marimba Melodies.....	'Treasures in Melody".	Concert pianist .....
2:00 Serial sketch	"Betty and Bob".....	"Musical Roundup"	Concert orchestra	"Classical Album".....
2:15 Serial sketch	"Grimm's Daughter" ..	"Musical Roundup"	Ed Fitzgerald's Revue ..	"Classical Album".....
2:30 "American School	'Valiant Lady": sketch	Household talk	Ed Fitzgerald's Revue ..	"Hollywood Fanfare"...
2:45 of the Air"	Hymn recital	Concert Internationale.	Ed Fitzgerald's Revue ..	Shirley Winters, songs.
3:00 News Service	"Gypsy Caravan"	"Mary Marlin": sketch..	New England Conserva-	Sports reports .....
3:15 Concert orchestra	U. S. Army Band.....	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	tory recital	Sports reports .....
3:30 'Story of the Song':	U. S. Army Band.....	Pepper Young's Family.	"Cats and Fiddle".....	Sports reports .....
3:45 recital	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"...	Network speaker	Sports reports .....
4:00 Network talk	"Club Matinee": variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Government talk	Sports reports .....
4:15 "Sing, Inc.".....	"Club Matinee": variety	"Stella Dallas".....	"Midstream": sketch ..	Sports reports .....
4:30 C. Hector's Orch...	"Club Matinee": variety	"Vic and Sade".....	Musical Salutes	Sports reports .....
4:45 Orch.; dog talk....	"Club Matinee": news .	"Girl Alone": sketch..	Musical Salutes	Sports reports .....
5:00 Boston Hour	"Dance Interlude"	"Dick Tracy": sketch..	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix": sketch....	"Little Orphan Annie"...	"Singing Chef"	Children's program ....
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music..	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Dance Revue; sports....	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:30 Sport comment ...	Adrian Rollini's Trio..	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comments.....
6:45 "Rhythm Revue" ...	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"...	"The Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orch....
7:00 "New Voices"	"Easy Aces": sketch...	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	News Service	Earle Foxe's Orchestra.
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch....	Vocal Varieties	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Five Star Final".....
7:30 Helen Menken in	WBZ Presents	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet":	Pete Herman's Orch....
7:45 "Second Husband"	Emily Post, talk.....	"Don't You Believe It".	dramatization	"Cowboy Caravan," with
8:00 'Big Town': E. Rob-	National Brotherhood:	Johnny Green's Orch.:	Religious drama	Buck Nation .....
8:15 inson; C. Trevor..	talks; drama	sketch: soloists	Religious drama	Popular variety .....
8:30 Al Jolson and	"Information, Please":	"For Men Only": inter-	New England Town Meet-	Dean Dickens, songs..
8:45 company; guest	questions and answers	views; music	ing: speakers from	News comment .....
9:00 "We, the People" ..	"Mary and Bob": dra-	Frank Crumit; Julia	Faneuil Hall Forum, in	Variety Hour .....
9:15 "We, the People" ..	matic program; talk..	Sanderson; quiz	Boston	Variety Hour .....
9:30 Benn Goodman's	"Doc Rockwell's Brain	"Fibber McGee": com-	"Curtains Calls"	Variety Hour .....
9:45 Orch.; soloists ...	Trust": satire	edy variety program..	Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour .....
10:00 "Dr. Christian of	"If I Had the Chance":	Bob Hope; Paulette God-	Chicago, hockey, by	Network sports .....
10:15 River's End"	network interviews ..	dard; Ennis' Orch.....	Frank Ryan	Network sports .....
10:30 "Musical Weekly" ..	Lanny Grey's Rhythm	"Uncle Ezra"	Ozzie Nelson's Orch....	Network sports .....
10:45 Mrs. Roosevelt	School: popular	"Name the Place".....	Ozzie Nelson's Orch....	Mrs. Roosevelt .....
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; weather; music..	News Service	Jack Renard's Orch....	Pete Herman's Orch....
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Griff Williams' Orch....	Earle Foxe's Orchestra.
11:30 Glen Gray's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Chick Webb's Orchestra	Skeets Talbert's Orch...
11:45 Glen Gray's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Chick Webb's Orchestra	Skeets Talbert's Orch...

Station W1XAL

For Tuesday, Feb. 21

(6.04mc—49.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Round Table on American Public Policy, Prof. William Y. Elliott, Harvard.
8:00 p. m.—Harvard University Series: Law School faculty talks.
8:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature": "Pickwick Papers"; Prof. John C. Scammell, Boston University.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Feb. 21

1:00 WORL 920kc
1:00 WMEX 1500kc
6:00 WMEX 1500kc

Shortwave

3:30 W1XAL 11.79mc
6:00 W1XAL 11.79mc

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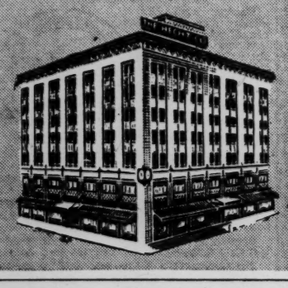
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New Englanders Oppose Freight Rate Equalization

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—New England members of Congress, aroused by Southern and Western demands for equalization of freight rates, are preparing to oppose any change in the present rate structure.

A substantial bloc of southern and western senators and representatives have joined forces to attempt to push through Congress one of four pending bills designed to establish rate equalization.

New England Governors already have expressed their opposition to the proposed changes, contending they would handicap industries and labor of the Northeast.

This year's demands for freight rate changes have exceeded those of previous ones and failure to obtain favorable rulings from the Interstate Commerce Commission has led the Southern and Western groups to demand congressional action.

Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire already has prepared a defense of the present rate system to present at hearings before a Senate Interstate Commerce Subcommittee next month.

Claude H. Swain, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the New England Governors' Railroad Freight Rate Committee, has voiced New England opposition, declaring the advocates of the rate changes sought "political rate making" in place of regulatory adjustment by the ICC whose findings must be based on sworn facts produced in evidence.

One of the leading proponents for the rate change is J. Haden Alldredge of Alabama, recently appointed to the ICC by President Roosevelt.

Textile Workers Seek Rise in New England

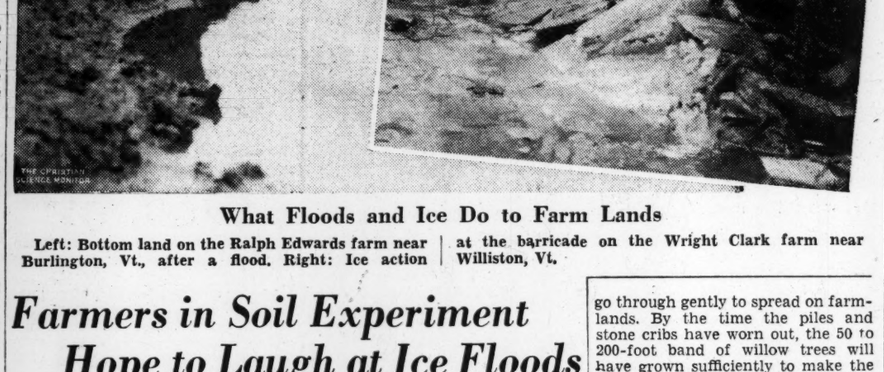
FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 20 (AP)—New England members of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee today pushed demands for restoration of a 1938 wage cut of about 12½ per cent.

The demand was voiced at a regional conference here yesterday by 85 delegates who said they represented 10,000 textile workers in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Maine. The conference adopted a resolution asking for a 40-cent minimum under the wage and hour law instead of the present 25 cents per hour.

Vermonters Build Defense Against River Freshets

Preparation

Piles, iron sheeting, and brush mats used to protect river bank along a particularly vulnerable point of the Winooski. Inset: Brandon Wright, Co-ordinator for the Soil Conservation Service in Vermont and New Hampshire.



What Floods and Ice Do to Farm Lands

Left: Bottom land on the Ralph Edwards farm near Burlington, Vt., after a flood. Right: Ice action at the barricade on the Wright Clark farm near Williston, Vt.

Inspection

Barricade on the Edwards farm. Brandon Wright, Soil Conservation Service Co-ordinator, inspects work with Joseph T. Roy, former owner of the farm.

Attack on Federal Housing Projects Met by Officials

Have Federal housing projects in Greater Boston fulfilled the purposes of relief and slum clearance for which they were designed?

For every affirmative answer to this question given at a meeting sponsored by the Cambridge League of Women Voters last night there was just as vigorous a denial. Where New Towne Court, Cambridge's Federal housing community, was attacked as not bringing in any tax revenues, it was defended as a community of decent homes displacing slums which were pulling down property values and themselves not yielding much revenue for the city.

Champion of Federal housing was John H. Corcoran, chairman of the Cambridge Housing Authority, who said New Towne Court had proved a marked success.

Replying to Mr. Corcoran, Henry R. Brigham of the Boston Real Estate Exchange said that such projects were unfair to the community, since they are tax exempt. Tenants, he pointed out, paid only an average of $17 a year in taxes, whereas the per family cost of education to the city alone is $100, he said.

Taking exception to Mr. Brigham's remarks, Miss Catherine Bauer, consultant to the Housing Authority, declared that "when we speak of the loss of taxes to a community we should remember that the city might not get those taxes from slum houses in which those people lived."

Farmers in Soil Experiment Hope to Laugh at Ice Floods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt.—When the snow melts in the Winooski River Valley of northern Vermont next month, riverbank farmers in the 71,000-acre erosion control demonstration area of the Soil Conservation Service expect they will be able to laugh at the river's yearly threat.

Already many Winooski Valley farmers, town and city dwellers are benefiting from the CCC construction of three flood-control dams at Waterbury, Wrightsville and East Barre, which practically eliminated flood danger in the middle and lower sections of the valley.

To supplement and extend these benefits farmers and technicians have been working for three years along 20 winding miles of the Winooski near Burlington to develop simple riverbank controls that will protect farm fields from grinding and gouging when melting snows and warm rains bring high water and great ice cakes rumbling down the river. Farmers are using inexpensive equipment and materials available on their farms.

Flood in 1927

In 1927 the Winooski ran amuck and caused $13,000,000 damage. The 1936 flood was nearly as bad. After the 1936 flood, farmers whose rich bottom lands had been cut in two by the river, or buried under tons of sterile silt and gravel, asked the Service to show them what could be done to prevent future destruction.

In the springs of 1937 and 1938, although there were no floods, farmers had opportunity to see what high water and crushing ice action was able to do on 20 farms where demonstrations had been completed or partly completed. They found that less than 1 per cent of the work showed damage, and that the fields in back of the riverbank controls remained unharmed.

Permanent Control

For permanent control, farmers and the Service have planted 50 to 200-foot-wide bands of willow cuttings along the shore. Trees have been used before for riverbank protection and failed, the farmers admit, but the secret of the new method lies in keeping the trees small—no more than two inches thick. These small trees bend but do not break when the ice hits them, and they catch the river's burden of stone and gravel before it can spread out over the farmlands behind. Willows also grow a dense root system which holds banks from sloughing off into the flood waters.

However, willow trees don't grow overnight. To give them a chance to take hold, Soil Conservation Service engineers designed log and stone cribs made of trees and stone from the farm. They also showed farmers how to make so-called pile deflectors—pointed timbers driven into the shore line to head off the water. All work was done with equipment that farmers could afford to buy co-operatively.

On the Clarence Goodrich farm, 1,000 feet of log, stone, and brush barricades have stopped the river for the last two years and are giving the Goodrich farm a better than even chance of recovering entirely from the damage in 1936. Not far away, on the Ralph Edwards farm, the river had gouged a chute that cut the bottomland in two parts, threatened a school and menaced a bridge. Last year and the year before, the ice and water floated harmlessly over the barricade, its force broken. On the Wright Clark farm, piles driven at right angles to the riverbank stood the battering of the ice and protected a bank that had been losing six feet of rich soil every year all along its length.

Simple Structures Used

Simple brush mats, six inches thick and held down with wire, covered the banks on many other farms. They stood up under the grinding of the ice and the cutting power of the high water, much to the surprise of some of the farmers in the neighborhood.

Farmers and technicians of the Service believe that the secret of taming the destructive cutting power of the Winooski and similar streams in New England, lies not in diking the river in rigid walls, but in using simple structures that slow the water and catch its load of stones and gravel. Such structures let the river go through gently to spread on farmlands. By the time the piles and stone cribs have worn out, the 50 to 200-foot band of willow trees will have grown sufficiently to make the control permanent, it is thought.

Roys Acting Tech Head

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 20 (AP)—Prof. Francis William Roys, head of the mechanical engineering department of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, has been chosen acting president of the college until a successor is named for Rear Admiral Ralph Earle who passed on last Monday.

Professor Roys, who is also chairman of the faculty, was selected by the Executive Committee of the corporation so the Tech million-dollar expansion program, which Admiral Earle announced recently, may not be delayed.

Shorter Session Is Forecast For N. H. Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 20—The New Hampshire Legislature starts the eighth week of its present session tomorrow and on the basis of work accomplished to date it is now estimated that the session will be much shorter than that of two years ago when an all-time record of length of Legislative sessions in the State was established.

According to records, 39 bills and joint resolutions have been passed by the House and are in the hands of the Senate while 55 House bills have been defeated and five enacted.

Another factor that will play an important part in speeding up the action of the present session is the fact that the budget bills are already in and the total number of bills filed to date is considerably less than two years ago.

The race track bill, which has occupied considerable attention to date, is expected to be out of the way this week. It is now before the Senate and the Ways and Means Committee.

Here and There in Shops In Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Position is everything in life . . . or so we've been told. However, be that as it may, as far as the saying goes . . . the fact still remains that position is a most important thing when it comes to the matter of feeding a baby his bottle!

Well, just figure it out for yourself, then. Surely you wouldn't be particularly hilarious over the idea of being plumped down, flat on your back, and then presented with a bottle of milk that was topped by a nipple with a hole in it that kept the milk practically rushing at you for any length of time! You'd like to be in a position so that you could more or less take it or leave it. Or at least take it in a leisurely manner, and if you wanted to stop for a breath, you could. Anyhow, even for an adult who has been used to the business of eating for all these years, it isn't any too easy to swallow while you're lying down . . . flat. An angle is much better . . . with the 60 degree angle being the one that's absolutely correct. At least according to those in the know . . . who have experimented around with the babies' reactions after as well as during feeding.

So for the baby's comfort (not to mention mealtime satisfaction!) there is now an attractive pillow on the market that is so constructed that it holds the baby right in place, at the correct and comfortable angle. There's a lot to the pillow, which by the way is called the "Feedright," and is sold here at Filene's, for $4.95. We mean it's not one of those pillows that squash right down to nothing the minute it meets up with a little weight; rather it's solid enough to hold its own under any circumstances! And the particular way in which the "Feedright" is made gives the baby's back its much needed support. And we're told that if the child falls asleep during or after its bottle, then that's all right, too. You can just leave him there. You can use the feeding pillow right in the crib, or on a table or chair; and we suggest it as a new gift for the up-to-date nursery. And what mother doesn't try to keep hers that way?

* * *

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With the present-day fashions, the uplift brassière is practically a must-have in any woman's wardrobe. Because, to be quite frank, the flat and angular figure is being supplanted with curves. Which means that the waistline comes in, too. However, it isn't always any too handy to grow a new figure the minute you find there's been a change in figures, as far as fashions are concerned . . . while your back was turned. All of which brings us 'round to those "Edith Lances" brassières. It seems that Edith Lances has been designing brassières for many years . . . but you had to have appointments, and be fitted . . . and at the same time be in New York City. Which of course just isn't possible to all of us. So, when out of town calls became so urgent, she took it upon herself to make up custom-designed brassières that would have all the distinctive features of her custom-made bras. They may be had in satin, of a fine men's shirt broadcloth, or lace, and are priced at $2 up. Incidentally, the manner in which one of the bras leaves the back free may be of particular interest to you . . . because it means that you can wear it both for evening and daytime wear. Edith Lances Shop at 145 Tremont Street, and after March 1 at Chandler's on Tremont, also.

* * *

Knitting Things With Bernat Yarns

If you are one of those women who knit things on a perennial scale . . . then perhaps you are already acquainted with the famous Bernat yarns. Otherwise, if you're just learning the real meaning of knit two, purl two, you perhaps haven't. In which case T. D. Whitney will be glad to introduce you at any time you care to drop in. We ran into a cute collection there recently that almost (but not quite!) made us dash home to look up the old knitting needles. They were little doll mannequins that were all dolled up with the last word in the way of knitted clothes . . . and it seems you can knit practically anything nowadays! From evening gowns down! Anyhow, these models can be repeated in grown-up clothes of course, and the instructors there will give you all kinds of directions for making any one of the models we saw.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.)

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Hansas (Germany only)	Feb. 22	84, North River	Cherbourg	Mar. 2 Feb. 21 8 pm	Mar. 2 Feb. 22 7 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	Feb. 28	Feb. 23 4:00 pm	Feb. 23 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Mar. 2	Feb. 25 4:00 pm	Feb. 25 7:30 pm

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Big Green Sextet and Basketball Teams in Running for Collegiate Titles

Dartmouth and McGill Head For League Hockey Crowns

Triple I Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
McGill	6	1	0	44	19	12
Toronto	6	2	0	52	18	12
Queen's	5	3	0	37	22	10
Dartmouth	4	2	0	18	12	8
Harvard	2	2	1	13	19	5
Princeton	2	4	0	25	25	4
Yale	1	5	1	14	46	3
Montreal	0	7	0	19	60	0

Results Feb. 17

Harvard 2, Yale 2. (Overtime.)
McGill 5, Queen's 4.

Results Feb. 18

Dartmouth 4, Princeton 1.
Toronto 3, McGill 2.

Games This Week

Tuesday: Harvard at Montreal.
Wednesday: Harvard at McGill; Princeton at Yale.
Saturday: Harvard at Princeton; Dartmouth at Yale; Queen's at Toronto.

Quadrangular Hockey League

	W	L	T	For	Agst	Pts
Dartmouth	4	0	0	16	6	8
Harvard	1	1	1	8	6	3
Princeton	1	3	0	18	15	2
Yale	0	2	1	4	19	1

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the end of the Triple I and Quadrangular League seasons approximately two weeks away, McGill and Dartmouth today were out in front in their respective circuits and seemed destined to defend their championships successfully.

Although Toronto is tied with McGill for first place in the international loop, it has one less game to play than the Redmen. Two games for the Varsity Blue, with Queen's Saturday and with Princeton on the 4th of March, will wind up its season, while McGill faces games with Harvard Wednesday, Montreal next Monday, and Dartmouth on March 7. By winning all three games, as it appears on paper it should, McGill will skate right to the championship.

In the Quad League Dartmouth continued its undefeated march to its second successive title by taming the Princeton Tiger Saturday at Jungletown 4 to 1. Princeton and Yale are now definitely out of the fight, and only Harvard remains with a mathematical chance of tripping the Green. It is just possible that should the Crimson win from Princeton Saturday while Dartmouth at the same time is losing to Yale, the championship would depend upon Harvard's return game with the Indians at Hanover March 1. The Crimson, however, would also have to win the second Yale game, scheduled for Boston Garden March 4.

Harvard makes its annual trip to Canada this week and meets Montreal tomorrow night and McGill the following evening. Montreal has yet to win a game in league competition this season, but it remains to be seen whether the Crimson can turn the trick on Canadian ice. The McGill game looks all Red from this distance.

This apparently is the season for champions to repeat. Boston University is well on the way toward joining McGill and Dartmouth at the top of the heap in its own New England Intercollegiate Hockey League. With its second victory of the year over Boston College by a score of 5-4 Saturday, the Terriers ran their record to five wins and no defeats. The loss dropped the Eagles out of their lofty second-place position into a tie for third with New Hampshire.

B. U. now needs only to live up to form and take its final game of the league season from the New Hampshire Wildcats at the Arena Tuesday night to find itself in possession of the Donald Sands Memorial Trophy for another year. A defeat, however, would see them end up with a tie for first with Bowdoin, and might necessitate the scheduling of additional games.

At the same time Tuesday night, B. C. will have a last chance to improve its position in a game with the Tech Engineers, who were kicked back into the cellar by the Colby Mules 3-1 Friday night.

Also on Friday night the Northeastern Huskies meet the Engineers in Tech's last game. The former and New Hampshire wind up the league season at the Arena on the 28th.

♪ ♪ ♪

Rounding out a full week-end of amateur hockey, the Boston Olympics split the first of their exhibition series with the St. John Beavers. Saturday night the O's came through 3-2, while Sunday they lost 5-3.

During the series the Olympics tried out a new system of officiating. The referee, Smokey Kelleher Saturday and Bill Cleary Sunday, handled the game on the ice, while Herb Gallagher called offsides and any infractions that were missed on the ice from a cage in the first balcony through the microphone.

The idea seemed to work well, and though the crowd gave Gallagher some ribbing, it was noticeable the patrons had less complain to make than when both officials are on the ice.

Following Saturday's game, Gallagher said he felt the idea had definite possibilities. Kelleher declared he felt "blue-line conscious"—he was the referee and was supposed to forget all about offsides—and said that while the system might work in a slow game, it might come to grief in a fast, hard contest. It was his contention that the game belongs on the ice, and that on the ice the officials were in a better position to handle the game.

Wednesday and Saturday nights at the Garden, the Olympics meet their old Provincial League rivals, Shawinigan Falls, in a two-game exhibition series. On their last trip of the season to Canada, the O's dropped a contest 5-3.

Rare Rookie —By Pap'

HE HAS THE POISE AND CONTROL OF A VETERAN
HIS FIRST YEAR OF PRO BALL NETTED HIM 25 VICTORIES AGAINST SEVEN DEFEATS
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FREDDIE SPENT THE WINTER CONDITIONING HIMSELF FOR HIS BIG CHANCE WITH THE TIGERS
PAP'

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Venzke Determined to Show He Should Have Been Invited

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—Steaming with indignation over the chilly shoulder extended him recently by Boston and Providence track promoters, Gene Venzke, dean of America's top milers, is out for titles, medals and what have you for the remainder of the indoor season.

The amazing change in the easy-going Pennsylvanian will make him a very nice choice indeed in either the 1,000 or 1,500-meter races at the National A. A. U. meet Saturday night in Madison Square Garden. He is out to show the gentlemen who failed to invite him to the Boston A. A. and Providence meets that he still is a better than fair miler.

"It opened my eyes," said Gene shortly after he had run third to Glenn Cunningham and Archie San Romani in the Baxter mile. "I've been running indoors for eight seasons, running where ever they wanted me, as often as I could. Then, after I pull a muscle and run one bad race they forget me. Well, I'll show them I've got something left."

Was In Shape

Overshadowed by Cunningham and San Romani in the last three seasons, he had resolved to give them a fight this year. As preparation he spent a lot of time running with college cross-country teams last fall. When the indoor season started Cunningham took one look at him and said, "Gene'll run 4:10 and faster this year. I've never seen him in better shape."

All this work went for nothing when the injury occurred, but Venzke has worked himself back to shape since then.

Gene is the daddy of the mile crowd. He started the current fad for the distance in America when he ran 4:11.2 in the winter of 1931. This was a world's indoor record and when Gene followed with a 4:10 mile for another record and a 3:53.4 for 1,500 meters the fans started to give the events their attention. Then Cunningham, Jack Lovelock and Bill Bonthron came along and the mile became the most talked about race of the decade, the distance at which records were broken almost yearly.

Of the four big fellows of six years ago only Cunningham and Venzke will be back at the old stand Saturday night, but the Nationals won't suffer.

Twelve Champions

Twelve national champions will be on hand to defend the laurels they won a year ago. They are Cunningham, three-time winner of the 1,500; Don Lash, 5,000 meter run; Joe McCluskey, six-time winner of the steeplechase; Dick Ganslen, pole vault; Lloyd Thompson, high jump; Ed Gordon, broad jump; Irv Folwartshny, 35-pound weight throw; Frank Salter, 1,000-meter run; Frank Ryan, shotput; Otto Kotraba, walk; and New York U., 1,000 and 1,600 meter relays.

In addition to these champions, Dan Ferris, the A. A. U. Secretary, has secured the entries of Fred Wolcott, Rice's great hurdler, and Mozel Ellerbe, the National Collegiate A. A. sprint champion. Six stars who have been prominent in the year's track events—John Borican, Roy Staley, Cornelius Warmerdam, Earle Meadows, Wesley Wallace, and Miklos Szabo—also have entered. Borican at two-thirds of a mile, Staley over five hurdles at 60-yards and Warmerdam in the pole vault have established new world records this season.

Also on the program this week are the Seton Hall College Track Carnival tonight at Newark which will feature a duel at 1,000 yards between Borican and Cunningham and the 369th Regiment A. A. meet at the Harlem Armory Wednesday night.

Youngest Sisler Signs Contract With Cardinals

ST. LOUIS (AP)—George Sisler's loyalty to Branch Rickey, the man who gave him his start on an illustrious baseball career, explains why young Dick Sisler signed a contract with the St. Louis Cardinals instead of the Browns, his father's old team.

The Browns had made no bones about wanting the son of their former famous first baseman.

But, when Dick, 18-year-old six-footer, decided to play professional ball, his father entrusted the boy's career to Rickey, General Manager of the Cards.

Rickey was Manager of the Browns in 1916 when Sisler came from the University of Michigan as a promising pitcher. Rickey turned him into a first baseman, and his exploits afield and at bat earned him election recently to baseball's Hall of Fame. Sisler now is High Commissioner of semo-pro baseball.

"Branch Rickey signed me when I entered the big league and I wanted to see my son start the same way," he explained.

The Browns still are hopeful of dealing with Sisler's eldest son, George, Jr., a senior at Colgate University.

Tech to Have Modern Field House for Use This Spring

Recreational facilities for students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will be increased by a modern field house, construction of which has been started on the Institute's grounds west of Massachusetts Avenue.

The new building, which will be ready for use in the spring, is provided by funds contributed by alumni, students and friends of the Institute.

The new field house will be situated at the center of four fields of athletics and will furnish locker room and shower bath facilities for participants in each of at least five sports. To the east of the new house are the concrete tennis courts, which have been in use for a number of years. To the south, is the lacrosse and soccer field, to the west, the cinder track on which work has also started, and to the north, a baseball cage which will be constructed some time in the future. The field house is to be so constructed that when the cage is constructed beside it, the two buildings can be joined by a covered passageway.

Locker Room for 450

The field house will contain locker room for 450 men, shower baths, a rubbing room, two offices for coaches, a dressing room for officials, and three rooms for visiting teams. The building has been so designed that all parts will receive sunlight by means of windows rather than through skylights.

The main entrance and lobby of the new field house are to be located on the south side, in the general direction of the main educational buildings of the Institute. From the lobby, entrances will open to the right to the main locker room and to the left to the smaller rooms of the coaches, officials, and visiting teams.

The main locker room, which is to be 22 feet wide and 148 feet long will be divided by the locker tiers into 13 alcoves. The room has been especially designed to provide ample dressing space in front of the lockers without using an extravagant amount of floor space. Each alcove will be lighted by a large window in the wall.

Ventilating System

All lockers are to be connected to the exhaust ventilating system which will assure a regular and positive removal of odors and a rapid drying of equipment. All pipes, ducts, and conduits in the building are to be placed in concealed spaces, which also serve as exhaust flues.

Foundations and floors of the building will be of concrete, and exterior walls will be of light grayish brick. The interior walls will be of gray facing tile, while the roof will be of reinforced concrete beam and slab construction, insulated with cork.

The field house is only one of several proposed buildings for the Technology athletic center, all of which will be built as soon as funds are available. Construction of a swimming pool is expected to be started late this year. Other units in this program, including a gymnasium, are contemplated for the future.

Cooke Wins Final

MONTEGO BAY, Jamaica, Feb. 20 (AP)—Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., won the hard court tennis championship of this northshore Jamaica resort yesterday when his American rival, Hal Surface of Kansas City, retired after two sets had been divided 3—6, 6—5.

Mary Hardwicke of England defeated her fellow countrywoman, Peggy Scriven, 6—1, 1—6, 6—3, in the women's singles.

Cooke and Surface defaulted the men's doubles title to Charles Hare and C. M. Jones of England while a mixed doubles match between Hare and Miss Hardwicke of England Cooke and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of the United States was not completed.

N. E. Intercollegiate Hockey League

	W	L	For	Agst	P.C.
Boston University	5	0	37	19	1.000
Bowdoin	5	1	31	11	.833
Boston College	4	2	37	24	.667
New Hampshire	4	2	27	15	.667
Northeastern	4	5	42	40	.444
Middlebury	1	3	6	27	.250
Colby	2	6	22	44	.250
M. I. T.	1	7	21	43	.125

Results Feb. 17

Bowdoin 5, Northeastern 3.
Colby 3, M. I. T. 1.

Results Feb. 18

Boston University 5, Boston College 4.
Bowdoin 7, M. I. T. 3.

Games This Week

Tuesday: Boston University vs. New Hampshire and Boston College vs. M. I. T. at Arena.
Friday: Northeastern vs. M. I. T. at Arena.

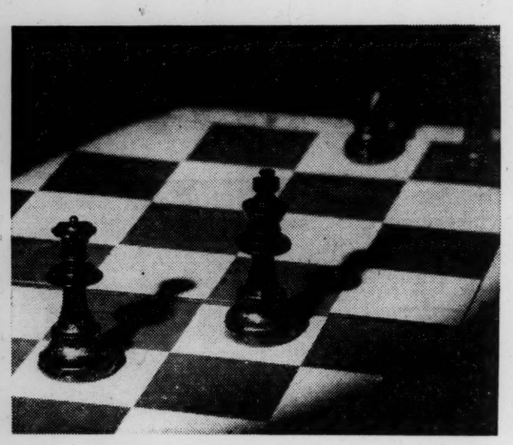
Saranac Curling

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Feb. 20 (AP)—Schenectady and Saranac Lake, N. Y., curlers gained the final round of the Patterson Medal competition here last night.

Schenectady won from the Country Club Rink of Brookline, Mass., 15 and 10, while the home rink defeated Mahopac, 17 to 8, in the semifinal matches.

In the Thomas F. Smith Memorial Cup consolation play, the Utica, No. 2 rink defeated Saranac Lake No. 1, 15 to 4, while the Caledonia Curling Club of New York City won from Utica No. 1, 10 to 9, to enter the finals.

Chess



The Monitor's Sports Pages include a weekly column on chess by an expert; students of this perennially popular game find excellent pointers on play in this feature. Besides news of local athletic events, the Monitor Sport Pages carry accurate and well-reported news from national and world centers.

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Around The Hub

Cunningham vs. Borican

Glenn Cunningham won the Baxter Mile in 4m. 12.6s. at the New York A. C. Games Saturday night, running his unbroken string of triumphs to 19. The amazing Kansan ran his usual race, breasting the tape some eight yards in front of little Archie San Romani. The veteran's claim to the one-mile crown, therefore, is unchallenged. But critics who have kept in close touch with the indoor track campaign this winter, particularly those who witnessed the Prout and B. A. A. meets here, contend that Cunningham's remarkable victory march is in danger Wednesday night.

♪ ♪ ♪

On that evening the University of Kansas lecturer meets young John Borican, the 1,000-yard champion, over the one-mile distance at the Veterans of Foreign Wars card in the East Armory. It looms as the race the eastern track and field world has been waiting for. It is unfortunate, indeed, that only 5,000 spectators can be seated in the East Armory.

♪ ♪ ♪

Although Borican has specialized in the 1,000, he has tremendous stamina and probably is the leading contender for the crown now worn by Cunningham. Johnny ran the mile earlier in the season at the New York Relays and was outsmarted by the Rideouts, who set a fast pace at the start with the deliberate intention of tiring the newcomer. But Borican will run a smarter race here Wednesday.

♪ ♪ ♪

One week from tomorrow the baseball Bees open their spring training grind at Bradenton's Fair Grounds. The Red Sox start nine miles further down the Tamiami Trail at Sarasota the following morning.

♪ ♪ ♪

Although Harvard stands above Yale in the Eastern basketball race, the Elis will go into their historic series favorites to sweep the smaller Crimson five off its collective feet. The New Haven outfit will tower over the locals, who seem to have lost the combination they employed in early practice games.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harvard's chief trouble, of course, is lack of material. Give Wes Fesler fair talent and he will come up with a real team. The only players on the current Cambridge five who belong in the Eastern League class are Lupien, Lutz and Heckel. And not one of these regulars reaches the six-foot level in height.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Boston University Terriers, with tsix straight victories on the basketball court, close their season this week by meeting Williams at Williamstown Friday and Massachusetts State at Amherst the following night. The B. U. swimmers also face State at Amherst Saturday.

♪ ♪ ♪

Artillery polo trio, led by Major General Needham, virtually won the Class B indoor league championship Saturday night by riding down Cavalry, 7 to 3. Artillery having won four games, the chance of another team aggregating a higher total is impossible in the remainder of the season.

♪ ♪ ♪

Danvers played Harvard's junior varsity team in the absence of the Harvard varsity, eclipsing the Jayvees, 17 to 7. Arthur Mason led the Danvers' attack, making 10 goals to equal Leo Boyl's record of that number of goals in a single game.

♪ ♪ ♪

In the Class C series, Newport edged Blue Hill, 8 to 7, in an overtime chukker, thus tieing with Blue Hill for first place in the league standing.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs . . . Harvard's swimming team sank the Navy, 63 to 12, winning every event . . . Dartmouth opened its track season with a 73½-43½ triumph over Bowdoin at Hanover . . . Also at Hanover, George Kotlarek of Duluth, Minn., won the New Hampshire Class A ski jumping title . . . He was the United States jumping titleholder in 1936 . . . Middlebury College captured its Winter Carnival Ski Meet by barely beating New Hampshire . . . Harvard handed Yale its first intercollegiate squash defeat in two years at the Hemenway gym . . . Yale took Penn in swimming, 57 to 17 . . . John Bianchi of New Haven took first prize in the Eastern Sweepstakes Duckpin Bowling Tournament at Willimantic, Conn. . . . Clifton Cody of the Alpine Club, Manchester, N. H., set a new one-mile record for snowshoeing in winning the American Snowshoe Union's annual crown . . . He was clocked in 5m. 18 3-5s.

E. R.

Dartmouth Close to Second Successive Court Pennant

Eastern Intercollegiate League

Team	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Dartmouth	8	0	380	289	1.000
Columbia	4	2	226	198	.667
Cornell	5	3	305	296	.625
Pennsylvania	4	3	268	235	.571
Princeton	2	4	203	209	.333
Harvard	1	5	193	265	.167
Yale	1	8	281	344	.111

Games This Week

Wednesday: Columbia at Harvard, Yale at Princeton.
Saturday: Columbia at Dartmouth, Harvard at Pennsylvania, Princeton at Cornell.

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Dartmouth Indians took three long strides toward their second successive Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League crown last week and expected to make it a mathematical certainty early next week. The Big Green will be assured of at least a tie if they defeat the Columbia Lions at Hanover this coming Saturday night. The Lions retain a slender, but nevertheless apparent, chance to catch the undefeated leaders.

The champs walked through the past week by taking an ambitious Yale five, 40 to 36; Cornell's Big Red team by 55 to 44, and then trimmed Princeton, 51 to 27, for their eighth straight victory. If still unbeaten one week from tonight, the Green can clinch the championship by adding Cornell to the list for the second time.

Meet Lions Saturday

Dartmouth has now defeated Pennsylvania, Harvard and Yale twice, and Cornell and Princeton once. Only Columbia has not appeared on their schedule. The Lions, with a strong well-balanced outfit, were considered contenders in the early stages of the race. Close Lion setbacks from Princeton and Penn, however, gave the Indians a chance to open up a comfortable gap.

As a matter of fact, the Lions are not at all sure of finishing in back of the Big Green—that is, directly in back. Cornell, with five games won and only three lost, is dangerously close to second place in the standing and can move up this week. Penn, also, is bunched close to the Big Red team. Princeton has won two out of six. Only Harvard and Yale are hopelessly out of the running for second place.

Games this week bring together Columbia and Harvard at Cambridge Wednesday night, with Yale busy at Princeton. The Lions figure to have little trouble with the Crimson, whose small team may slide to the bottom of the race. The Elis scored their only league triumph over the Tigers on Jan. 21, by the margin of a single point, but this one is on the Princeton court.

Harvard Wednesday

The Columbia-Dartmouth contest heads the Saturday schedule, which also includes Harvard at Pennsylvania and Princeton at Cornell. The last two games will go some distance toward settling the scramble in the standing behind Dartmouth.

Harvard plays only two more games at home, following the Lion meeting Wednesday. Yale comes to the Indoor Athletic Building in the opener of the annual series March 4. Penn closes the local card four nights later. The Crimson has another contest at Columbia March 1.

Gus Broberg, the blond Dartmouth flash, widened his lead in the individual scoring race last week and now claims 111 points by virtue of 46 floor baskets and 19 from the foul line. Cornell's Bennett and Foertsch have 83 and 81 points respectively. Charley Lutz took the Harvard leadership away from Fred Heckel during the week and now sports 52 points.

Budge Is More Consistent

OAKLAND, Calif., Feb. 20 (AP)—Don Budge, the newcomer to professional tennis ranks, returns for his home town debut tonight with Ellsworth Vines, who says he is going to quit touring.

In 29 matches, which started in Madison Square Garden in New York some weeks ago, Budge has beaten Vines, the pro champion, 18 times.

Vines said he was tiring of touring the country.

The pro champion, who like Budge was tops in the amateur ranks before going after the big money, said he expected to become promotional representative for a large sporting goods company (Wilson).

"Yes," Vines said, "I'm going to give up this touring kind."

Budge, who won every amateur title that amounted to anything, has a lot of respect for his professional partner.

"Vines," said Budge, "is the best tennis player I've ever faced. Better than even (Baron Gottfried) von Cramm or Fred Perry. Of course I haven't played Fred since he has turned professional, but even though he beat me in our amateur days, I still think Vines is better.

"The thing which stands me in good stead against Ellsworth is, I believe, the fact that I'm more consistent."

Semi-Pros Organize Rules

NEW YORK (AP)—Just so there may be less confusion among the 25,000 clubs, 400,000 players and 2,500 umpires which will play under the guidance of the National Semi-Pro Baseball Conference next summer, President Ray Dumont has summed up the rules which will govern 1939 competition.

Approximately 1,000 leagues are being organized with each champion to get a trophy from the congress. All players, whether or not their teams are in leagues, will come under a national player-contract system which forbids players' jumping to another team. Strict regulations against signing contract-jumpers, who are ineligible for two years, or against scheduling teams using such players, will be enforced.

Tournaments will be staged on a district and state basis with the state champions being eligible for the national tournament at Wichita, Kansas, Aug. 11-23. A team is not required to play in a league in order to be eligible for tournament play.

Umpires are being organized into a National Association with only leading arbiters to be certified for officiating duties in leagues and tournaments.

Dumont said the drive to organize leagues will start March 1.

Senator Scouts for Senators

WASHINGTON (AP)—Something new in big league baseball has developed—the Washington Senators have a real Senator scouting for them, Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana.

The protégé of Senator Wheeler is one Mike Green, 18, an infielder from Ashland, Mont., who hit .481 last year. He has just showed up for work.

"Green," asked Trainer Mike Martin, "your name isn't on my list. Who sent you?"

"Senator Wheeler," Green replied.

"You sure you're not looking for a government job?"

Green said he was not.

"My, my," said Martin. "This is the first time in 40 years of baseball I ever heard that one."

Young Green—according to the folks back home—played a great game with Sheridan last year, making only one error and hitting the pitchers everywhere.

He wanted a job, so he came to see Wheeler. The Senator had heard about young Green and put in a call to William Richardson, vice-president of the baseball Senators, not the political ones. Now Green will get a chance.

Capital fans admit a real issue has been raised. Is Wheeler setting a precedent? Will rookies of the future break into the big leagues by writing their Congressmen? Will the patronage of the diamond go through the old first baseman, Postmaster General Farley?

Will a President be able to veto a shortstop? Will a pitcher discovered by a Republican balk at working with a catcher recommended by a Democrat?

A lot depends on how Mike Green works out.

Treason—Yale To Get Brickley

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Yale's football coaches can hardly wait—for 1942. That is the year that John Brickley of Bronxville, N. Y., is expected to be eligible for the Elis' varsity eleven.

Young John is the son of Charley Brickley, who more than two decades past kicked five field goals for a Harvard football team to whip Yale, a feat (no pun) that the Sons of Eli have never forgotten.

John, a husky youth, entered Cheshire Academy a few days ago. That preparatory school usually sends its graduates to Yale. Proud Papa Brickley, who insists John is without a peer as a drop-kicker today, has been informed by his son that he would like to go to Yale. John needs one year of prepping.

Another Brickley, Charley, Jr., also entered Cheshire with John. Young Charley needs two years of prepping. He doesn't kick so well—yet.

Turnesa Trails

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Feb. 20 (AP)—Willie Turnesa, New York's National Amateur Golf Champion, slashed four strokes from par, yet finished second in his first California tournament, the Palm Springs Invitational.

Jack Gaines of Glendale, former California state titlist, won the tourney yesterday with a 36-hole total of 131, five under perfect figures for the desert course. Turnesa carded 132.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 19

National League

Montreal 5, New York Americans 4.
Toronto 4, Chicago 3 (overtime).
Detroit 4, Boston 1.

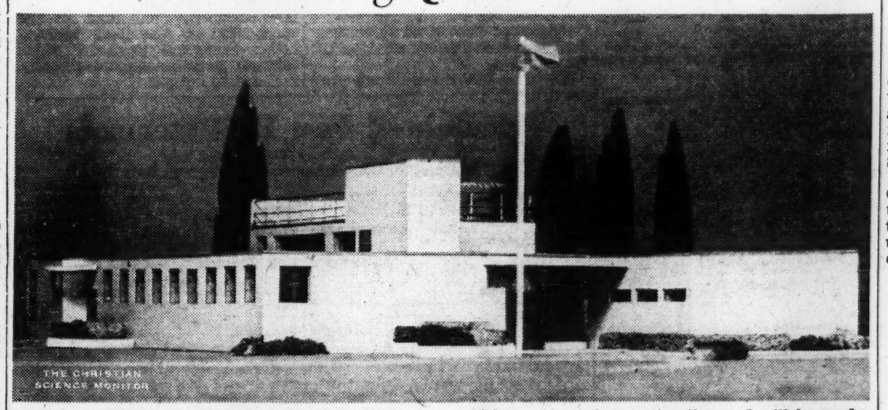
International-American League

Hershey 3, New Haven 1.
Providence 6, Springfield 0.
Pittsburgh 6, Cleveland 1.
Syracuse 3, Philadelphia 2.

American Association

St. Paul 4, St. Louis 1.

New Dressing Quarters for Tech



This model of a new field house, which will be an important addition to recreational facilities at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, reveals a building of modern design in which the roof of one section will be used as a sun deck. The building, which is now under construction and will be ready for use next spring, will stand on the Institute's grounds west of Massachusetts Avenue and adjacent to the new track, which is to be completed within a few months.

Pacific Coast Sidelines—Detroit, Canadiens and Toronto Win—Basketball

Big Bear Snow Resort Among Most Popular in the West

From Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Among the new ski lifts serving the recreational demands of the growing number of snow-sport followers in southern California are five in the Inyo-Mono area and one at Big Bear Lake.

On a recent Sunday at Big Bear, the new lift carried 1,900 skiers on the formerly "unpleasant" half of the round-trip. Only 107 miles from here, Big Bear is one of the most popular snow resorts in the West.

The Inyo-Mono area in eastern California is about six hours from here and nine hours from San Francisco, by automobile; the area's increasing facilities for snow sports are overcoming the disadvantage of distance.

Rope Tow

Residents of Lone Pine and Independence in the High Sierra country have constructed a portable mechanical lift which is used alternately on the slopes of Mount Whitney, highest point in the United States, and in Onion Valley, west of Independence. It is a rope tow of 400 feet and pulls skiers up a vertical distance as high as 300 feet, depending upon the location.

Longest tow in the area is at Little Round Valley, 25 miles north of Bishop. It is a combination rope and steel cable tow, 3,700 feet long, rising 700 feet vertically.

On McGee Mountain (scene of the California State Ski Championships on March 25 and 26) the Eastern Sierra Ski Club has erected a rope tow 1,200 feet long, rising 400 feet. Slopes on this mountain are free of trees, excellent for all types of competition.

Two miles south of Mono Lake, a community has built a rope tow on the slopes of the mountains directly in back of the town. It also is 1,200 feet long, rising 400 feet.

Fifth Up-Ski

Five miles north of Mono Lake at Conway Summit, highest point on the Los Angeles to Reno Highway, No. 395, is located the fifth up-ski, a 1,500-foot rope tow, rising 400 feet. From this point, the skier has a choice of many thrilling runs—one dropping 2,000 feet in four miles to Mono Lake.

Speaking of winter sports, a snowball has been rolling up here over the ban of pro football in the Los Angeles Coliseum, home gridiron to U. S. C. and U. C. L. A. The snowball of public interest over the subject rolls up almost every year, but always seems to melt before any change is made. The same fate seems in store for the current interest, for the existing policy is bound in a contract which still has a year or two to run, and by that time there may be no snowball to force the issue toward a change.

Financial Plan

A bit of history sheds light to show why the current policy will probably prevail: back in the 'twenties when U. S. C. was an up-and-coming school, it wanted to build a studium of its own, since Bovard Field (now the practice field) could hardly accommodate 20,000. Right across the street from the campus was old Exposition Park, which had been a fair grounds and might have become an unsightly midway had not a civic movement been successful in building the Coliseum. A city bond issue failed, momentarliy delaying the plans, but U. S. C., ready for a large stadium is anxious to preserve a dignified neighborhood, stepped in with a promise of practically underwriting the present stadium, which was built by a non-profit community development association; the land was owned by a State subdivision, the Sixth Agricultural District, and the structure, at first seating some 75,000 persons, was financed in the name of the City and County, which now hold title.

The Trojan promise blossomed into successive contracts, and in the first 10 years Trojan football games paid about $1,000,000 in rent, just about enough to pay for the original structure. Then the 1932 Olympic Games caused the Coliseum to be enlarged, now seating slightly more than 103,000. Meanwhile, it was rented by U. C. L. A., Loyola, and high schools for football games; thus amateur football has been the chief support.

Is In Contract

The current contract specifically bans professional football, and the colleges frankly admit that they don't want the competition of Sunday football, pointing to the vast subsidy to all other college sports which big-game football contributes.

Because of the respectability gained in recent years by professional football, up to this January there was a feeling that the ban was hurting sports development. For the past several seasons, professional teams have been "limited" to the privately owned Gilmore Stadium, seating some 20,000 persons, and to Wrigley Field, home of the Angel nine, seating some 22,000.

Practically all of the pro games have been held at Gilmore, where the fans enjoy the intimate closeness with the players on the field, as compared with the distant tiers of the Coliseum. Although big-time pro games are hardly three years old here, Gilmore has been packed several times.

Refused Permission

Then for January the post-season "pro-bowl" game was planned, and the Coliseum was sought by the Los Angeles Times, helping to sponsor the event. The Pacific Coast Conference refused to allow a change in the contract, and the promoters bustled out with the feeling that this would rob the Salvation Army of $20,000 in expected proceeds.'

But when game time arrived at Wrigley, there were but 15,000 in the stands, and some $4,000 had to be made up by the sponsors for expenses. Because the day was ideal for playing, this testimony echoed the feeling that the pro-football following as yet in Los Angeles is not large enough to demand any other facilities than the ones now available, and the Coliseum looks like it won't be needed for a while, if this classic example was any guide.

Others Are Allowed

Other professional promotions are allowed the use of the Coliseum, however. Because it was "amateur," the December East-West game between high-school seniors of Los Angeles and Chicago was allowed the Coliseum, and rightly so, for nowhere else could 26,906 be accommodated.

Vines-Budge "Bust"

As for the Vines-Budge "gamble," it was just a case of two prophets without honor in their home town (county). Their promoters expected 25,000, so they rigged up a court in the Coliseum, but the turnout could easily have been accommodated at Pan-Pacific, where Elly played on his last two tours, with Fred Perry. The first Vines-Perry match sold out to 7,500, and the second played to 6,900.

Fortunately, the Henderson brothers, who run Pan Pacific, were not too "put-out" over the slight, for the nod this year would have meant an interruption in the public ice skating which is going over in a large way. The pavilion floor of concrete contains freezing pipes; when defrosted it can be used as a tennis court. Skating was open to the public last Nov. 25; by the end of February 100,000 paid admissions will have been recorded, according to Cliff Henderson.

Robert K. Shellaby

Up-Ski in Southern California

Auto Club of Southern California

Skiers using the new lift at Big Bear Lake

Basketball Champions Surge Ahead

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—It will take another two weeks to a month before the big basketball conferences wind up their 1939 affairs with the champions definitely crowned, but they're already getting to the stage where it's possible to pick the winners without going too far wrong.

Three or four of the ten major college circuits, notably the Big Six, Southwest Conference, and Eastern Conference, still remain in a pretty tangled state. The two southern circuits wind up their regular campaigns soon, then launch into title tournaments beginning the first week in March. There still are "crucial" contests to be played in both sections of the Pacific Coast Conference. However the leaders in these loops have pretty well established themselves as the best teams.

Wake Forest Still Leads

Starting in the South, where the regular campaigns end first, Wake Forest retained its Southern Conference lead last week by beating Davidson, then a dangerous rival, and losing to Duke for a record of 13 victories and three defeats. The Citadel took over second place at seven wins and two losses, while Maryland finished up with eight victories and three defeats. These three already have clinched tournament places, providing that the committee sticks to the percentages when it picks the tournament contenders next Sunday.

Washington and Lee, North Carolina State, Davidson, Richmond and North Carolina are first division teams now, while William and Mary, Duke, Clemson, and Virginia Military still are in the fight. The Citadel, last week's big surprise, winds up against Clemson today, while Wake Forest plays William and Mary and Davidson.

Florida, last week's temporary leader in the Southeastern Conference, got its come-uppance and dropped to seventh place; the 'Gators lost twice to Georgia, which took over the lead with seven games won and two lost. Alabama, winning its only game, Louisiana State winning three out of four starts, Auburn, Vanderbilt, and Kentucky remained on the winning side in the race for tournament berths. Kentucky strengthened its prospects considerably by Saturday's 36-34 overtime victory over Tennessee, rated a strong contender.

Big Six Race

Oklahoma remained on top of the puzzling Big Six race, finishing up its home campaign Saturday by trouncing Iowa State, 60-41, in a game which saw Jimmy McNatt break the loop scoring record by sinking 29 points. But the Sooners play their remaining games on the road, meeting Kansas Saturday.

Oklahoma has won five out of seven games and Kansas and Missouri, the only teams to win a Big Six game away from home this season, are tied for second with 4-3 records. Missouri broke its home losing streak by beating Nebraska 46-36. The Tigers and Kansas State play a home-and-home series this week while Kansas entertains Iowa State today.

In the Southwest Conference, Texas moved to the top, winning its sixth and seventh games against two defeats, while Southern Methodist, tied with the Longhorns last week, dropped two. Texas now ranks as the favorite, for its remaining three games are all at home and second-place Rice is the only dangerous opponent. Rice also has to play Arkansas and Baylor.

For the first time this season, Carnegie Tech was definitely dropped from the Eastern Conference lead while Georgetown, despite an upset loss to Pitt, moved ahead. The Hoyas trimmed Carnegie 45-41, then Temple repeated the stunt, 36-34.

Dartmouth continued to breeze along in front of the Eastern League, beating Cornell and Princeton for its seventh and eighth straight victories, while Pennsylvania upset second-place Columbia. Saturday's Columbia-Dartmouth tilt at Hanover gives the Indians a very bright chance to clinch the title.

Mountain Big Seven

Colorado reached the same stage in the Rocky Mountain Big Seven, and Oklahoma Aggies in the Missouri Valley Conference and Indiana in the Big Ten aren't much farther away.

Beating Utah 38-26 Friday, Colorado hung up its ninth win in 10 starts and needs only to defeat the Utes again at Salt Lake City Saturday to end the race. Utah State can tie only if the Buffs lose both their remaining games.

Oklahoma Aggies easily won their only Missouri Valley game from Washington of St. Louis, their ninth in 10 contests, but Drake hung up two more victories to continue in close pursuit. The Bulldogs have won seven and lost two. There's still a chance for a change, but they meet practically the same opposition in the same order before the season ends two weeks from now.

Indiana knocked off Chicago and Northwestern without much trouble to remain well in front of the Big Ten, and Minnesota is the only one of this week's two rivals which may make trouble. Ohio State, with six wins and two losses, is ready to step in if the Hoosiers lose. Purdue, after losing to Wisconsin, knocked Minnesota almost out of the picture although these two and Illinois have outside chances. Purdue and Illinois clash today.

Halted by Oregon State

Oregon's progress to the northern division title in the Pacific Coast Conference was rudely halted by Oregon State Saturday, 50-31. Meanwhile, Washington whipped Washington State twice and now is given a fine chance, assuming the Huskies can do something against Oregon in their concluding series. Oregon plays Oregon State again this week while Washington tackles Idaho twice.

California and Southern California, victorious over U. C. L. A. and Stanford last week, meet at Berkeley Friday and Saturday in a two-game series that should decide the championship. They wind up the following week.

Picard Crescent City Champ

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 20 (AP)—Henry G. Picard of Hershey, Pa., one of golf's big money winners, picked up $2,000 yesterday for victory in the Crescent City Open with a 72-hole score of 284.

The tall Hershey star, who took the lead in the second round and increased the margin to five strokes after 54 holes, posted a final-round 38-37—75 to take the top prize of the $10,000 purse, personally contributed by Mayor Robert S. Maestri.

Fourteen thousand spectators followed the players over the City Park course as strong gusts played havoc with scores.

The smooth-stroking Picard's final round was three over par, due chiefly to failure of his approaches to reach the long holes in the face of the wind which the golfing brigade said was reminiscent of scenes at Scotland's St. Andrew's course.

Only one player in the field of more than 90 managed to equal par and no one broke the card.

Down the stretch, young Dick Metz of Chicago unloosed one of the few good scores of the day, a one-over-par 73 to overhaul Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Winchester, Mass., and take second-place money of $1,400 with a 289 total.

McSpaden, who trailed Picard by five strokes at the end of 54 holes, blew to a 76 and dropped into a tie with Jimmy Thomson of Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., for third place at 290.

Picard's winning margin, his first tournament win of the current winter tour, was a four-under-par performance for the 72-hole, four-day grind. Only last Tuesday, two days before the start, Picard was a doubtful starter.

Bryon Nelson of Reading, Pa., and Chandler Harper of Portsmouth, Va., tied for fifth with 291. Nelson finished with 41-34—75 and Harper had a pair of 38's.

Harry Cooper of Chicago, winner of the Open here a year ago, also took 75 and wound up in a three-way tie for seventh at 292, with Slammin' Sammy Snead of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., and Lloyd Mangrum of Los Angeles.

Among the amateurs Henry Castillo, captain of the Louisiana State University golf team, took first place with 296. Scores of the money winners, showing the 54-hole total, yesterday's round, and the money received:

Henry Picard, Hershey, Penna., 209—75—284, $2,000.
Dick Metz, Chicago, 216—73—289, $1,400.
Jimmy Thomson, Shawnee-On-Delaware, Penna., 217—73—290, $900.
Harold McSpaden, Winchester, Mass., 214—76—290, $900.
Chandler Harper, Portsmouth, Va., 215—76—291, $650.
Byron Nelson, Reading, Penna., 216—75—291, $650.
Harry Cooper, Chicago, 217—75—292, $450.
Sam Snead, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., 215—77—292, $450.
Lloyd Mangrum, Los Angeles, 218—74—292, $450.
Ben Hogan, White Plains, N. Y., 219—74—293, $325.
Zell Eaton, Oklahoma City, Okla., 215—78—293, $325.
E. J. Harrison, Oak Park, Ill., 222—73—295, $210.
Jack Grout, Hershey, Penna., 223—72—295, $210.
Ralph Guldahl, Madison, N. J., 217—78—295, $210.
Ky Laffoon, Chicago, 222—73—295, $210.
Gene Sarazen, Brookfield Center, Conn., 220—76—296, $160.
John Bulla, Chicago, 220—77—297, $100.
Mike Murra, Wichita, Kans., 222—75—297, $100.
Frank Walsh, Rumson, N. J., 223—74—297, $100.
Jimmy Hines, Great Neck, N. Y., 222—75—297, $100.
John Perrelli, Lake Tahoe, Calif., 224—73—297, $100.

British Best Midwick Four

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 20 (AP)—A British team of International Cup polo players defeated California's famous Midwick Four here yesterday, 12 to 7. Capt. C. T. I. Roark, veteran British star, met with a mishap when his pony stumbled.

The English team, led by their Australian star, Bob Skene, who was high scorer with seven goals, took a one-goal lead in the first period and was never headed. It led, 10 to 7, going into the eighth chukker, and Skene and Eric Tyrell-Martin added a goal apiece to complete the victory.

Carl Crawford, who took Roark's place, accounted for three goals, one a penalty shot, while Eric Pedley and Louis Rowan, with two goals apiece, rounded out Midwick's scoring.

Captain Roark, slim, wiry and veteran of some 25 years of polo, was formerly one of the world's few 10-goal men, and was rated at nine this year.

He played his first polo as a lad of 12, in Carlow, Ireland, and a few years later was a member of the internationally famous Carlow Pirates. He has lived in California for some time, and recently married the former Patsy Hosstetter of Flintridge.

Roark is a retired Captain of the British Army. His brother, Aidan Roark, also a noted polo player, lives in Hollywood. The summary:

England	Pos.	Midwick
Hughes (2)	No. 1	Rowan (2)
Skene (7)	No. 2	Roark (0)
Tyrell-Martin (2)	No. 3	Pedley (2)
Lakin (1)	No. 4	Boeseke (0)
		Crawford (3)

Score by Chukkers: England 1 1 3 1 1 1 2 2—12. Midwick 0 1 2 1 1 1 1 0—7.

Penn Crew Coach Issues Call for Outdoor Rowing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20—Rusty Callow, starting his twelfth season as coach of Pennsylvania's oarsmen, has issued a call to the candidates for the various crews to report Wednesday afternoon at the boathouse for the first outdoor practice of the season.

The veteran mentor of the Red and Blue rowing flotilla made one proviso in issuing his call—there will be no rowing if there is any ice on the Schuylkill River.

Judging by the recent weather conditions, there is every likelihood that the bladesmen, restless after six weeks of practice on the indoor machines, will get their wished-for opportunity to test their skill on the water.

Optimistic

While the shallowness of the river over the racing course and the island that has formed in front of the boathouse have proved serious handicaps to rowing on the Schuylkill, Callow is optimistic that conditions will not be so bad as to force him to curtail the program he has laid out for this season.

In addition to losing four of the eight oarsmen who formed the varsity crew in the cup races last season, Callow may be without the services of Francis Bosco, who stroked the first eight last season.

During the holiday vacation period Bosco injured his knee. When indoor practice started he was advised to forego the daily workouts. Since then he has not had a single day's practice on the machines.

Four Graduates

George Eddy, Louis Krumboldt, Charles Wheadon and Wallace Wilcox are the four members of last year's eight who graduated. Remaining as a nucleus for this year's crew are Fred Ballard, who rowed number two, Paul Hornsleth, bow, and Charles Lee, number seven.

Eight members of last year's junior varsity squad, several of whom are expected by Callow to reach first crew form this season, include Henry Callahan, Matthew McLoughlin, Richard Marshall, Darwin Reed, Frank Weiss, James Hamilton, Howard Martin and Thomas Townsend.

Two members of last year's freshman crew, Nathanial Row, bow, and Robert Lowe, number two, will be missing this year. They transferred to other institutions last fall. The other six members of the first-year crew are expected to report Wednesday. They include John Thompson, George Webster, Karl Olson, Norman Keiser, Francis Forbes and Roger Soens.

Prospects

Fred Stimson, Peter Richards and Robert Peabody, who rowed on the second freshman eight, are regarded as excellent prospects, as is Raymond Perrott, who rowed in the first freshmen eight in both the Blackwell and Childs Cup races.

James Burk, brother of Joe, national, Canadian and Diamond sculls champion, who rowed in the junior varsity crew last season, may win a seat in the varsity shell.

College Basketball

Dartmouth 51, Princeton 37.
Cornell 46, Harvard 37.
Pennsylvania 40, Yale 31.
West Virginia 45, Pittsburgh 42.
Carnegie Tech 46, Baltimore 40.
Long I. U. 61, St. Francis (Brooklyn) 20.
Columbia 47, Navy 39.
St. John's (Brooklyn) 37, Army 27.
Chicago 34, Michigan 29.
Wisconsin 32, Purdue 30.
Indiana 44, Northwestern 37.
Ohio State 53, Iowa 40.
Marquette 47, Notre Dame 22.
Missouri 46, Nebraska 36.
Oklahoma 60, Iowa State 41.
Virginia 30, Washington and Lee 25.
Duke 59, Wake Forrest 34.
Clemson 43, South Carolina 16.
Auburn 39, Sewanee 28.
Tulane 36, Louisiana State 33.
Kentucky 36, Tenn. 34 (two overtimes).
Georgia 41, Georgia Tech 29.
Rice 39, Southern Methodist 36.
Texas 41, Baylor 39.
Southern California 52, Stanford 31.
Oregon State 50, Oregon 31.
California 42, U. C. L. A. 22.
Washington 49, Washington State 39.
Utah 53, Colorado State 28.
Wyoming 46, Brigham Young 44.

College Boxing

Army 7, Yale 1.
Syracuse University 4, Navy 4.

Canadiens Back In Battle For Play-Off Post

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	27	9	2	165	52	56
Rangers	21	10	4	101	67	46
Americans	15	16	9	93	115	39
Toronto	15	17	7	93	86	37
Detroit	12	19	6	75	95	30
Chicago	11	19	7	72	87	29
Montreal	10	21	7	88	123	27

Results Feb. 18
Toronto 2, Rangers 1.
Canadiens 7, Americans 2.

Results Feb. 19
Detroit 4, Boston 1.
Canadiens 5, Americans 4.
Toronto 4, Chicago 3, overtime.

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Scant attention need be given Rangers and Boston these days, for their places are practically certain as leaders. The real race for places in the National Hockey League standing are those of Americans and Toronto for third, and the other three, Detroit, Chicago and Canadiens for fifth and sixth.

Over the week end the Canadiens collected four points to be in a definite spot to challenge both Detroit and Chicago. All season the Frenchmen from Montreal have been settled occupants of last place with seldom so much as challenge to climb out. Today they are only two points behind the Black Hawks and uncertainty of which team is to be left out of the play-offs is once more important.

Firm Grip on Second

Although the Bruins were beaten 4-1, in Detroit last night, they are practically conceded first place; and Rangers, beaten Saturday night 2 to 1 in Toronto, have a firm grip on second place. The competition for third place really developed over the week end. Toronto picked up four points, beating Rangers Saturday night in Toronto and edging Chicago, 4 to 3, in an overtime struggle in Chicago last night.

While the Leafs were picking up their four points the Americans were floundering in two games against the revived Canadiens. Canadiens took the first game 7-2 in Montreal and both teams entrained for New York where the Frenchmen again whipped the Amerks 5 to 4 in a furious contest. The victories of the Canadiens were surprising in that they had been dealt a severe blow through injuries Thursday in the game against the Bruins.

Thompson Stars

The triumph of the Wings over the Bruins in Detroit last night was their first in seven games against the Bostons. Tiny Thompson was superb in the Detroit net and the Wings, at full strength, played one of their best games of the season. It was the third time this season that any team has scored as many as four goals against the Boston defense.

In losing to Toronto 4 to 3, the Hawks also lost fifth place. They had a one-point margin on Detroit going into the game but the Red Wings whipped Boston and the two points so earned, lifted the Wings up the ladder. With Canadiens only two points below the Hawks a mere matter of three points divides fifth-place team from the cellar.

Trail Club Asked to Play

LONDON, Feb. 20 (CP) — Trail, B. C., Smoke Eaters, World's Amateur Hockey Champions, have been asked by the British Ice Hockey Association to fill the gaps in the National League schedule caused by the suspension of eight Canadian members of the Streatham Club and that club's consequent elimination from the schedule.

The Trail Club, now on the continent, is due in Britain early in March for the series of exhibition games. It is also understood they will meet the National League clubs in friendly games in places and at times the Streatham Club was scheduled to play.

Rough play and frequent clashes with opposing players led to the suspensions, Coach Alex Smith said the Streathamites would return to Canada as quickly as possible. "We're going to protest to the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association," he said, labelling the suspension order particularly unjust in including five innocents to prevent them playing with other teams or in other leagues.

All games played by the Streatham Club will be erased from the league's tables.

London papers have been devoting considerable space to hockey. Now the Streatham affair has put the game on the front pages.

TORONTO (CP)—W. A. Hewitt, Secretary-Registrar of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, said that suspensions imposed by the British Ice Hockey Association on members of the Streatham Club of the English National League would apply in Canada.

The C. A. H. A. has an agreement with the B. I. H. A. and under its terms the suspensions of one organization are recognized by the other, Hewitt pointed out.

Kramer Takes Penn Badminton Trophy

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20 (AP)—Walt Kramer, National Champion from Detroit, won the Pennsylvania Open Badminton Title yesterday by beating William Pinkerton of Montreal, 15-5, 15-8.

Mary Whittemore, of Boston, won the women's championship by defeating Mrs. Eleanor A. Behr, of Baltimore, 11-0, 11-7. It was Miss Whittemore's second title in three days. She won the Massachusetts State crown Friday night.

College Swimming

Harvard 63, Navy 12.
Amherst 47, Wesleyan 28.
Amherst Freshmen 38, Wesleyan Freshmen 37.
Pitt 56, Penn. State 19.
Connecticut State 47½, M. I. T. 27½.
Lehigh 39, Delaware 36.
Rochester 41, Union 34.
Princeton 49, Rutgers 26.
Yale 57, Pennsylvania 17.
Yale Freshmen 46, Montclair, N. J., Y. M. C. A. 20.
Ohio State 42, Michigan 42.
Wooster 60, Washington and Jefferson 15.
Army 44, Dartmouth 31.
Williams 57, Trinity 17.

College Fencing

Yale Jayvees 11, Williams (Varsity) 6.
Princeton Junior Varsity 14, Lehigh Varsity 13.
Navy 19, Cornell 8.
Princeton 16, Pennsylvania 11.
Penn Frosh 13½, Princeton 13½.

College Wrestling

Army 29, Springfield 3.
Penn. State 27, Cornell 3.
Williams 19½, Wesleyan 14½.

College Rifle

Coast Guard Academy 1353, Connecticut State 1289.

College Polo

Yale 10, Army 9.

College Track (Triangular)

Cornell 82⅔, Syracuse 20, Colgate 13⅓.

Record Cage Sale

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—Willard N. Greim of Denver, National A. A. U. basketball chairman, says advance signs indicate attendance at the National tournament here March 12-18 would be larger than at any time since the meet first was held here in 1935.

Greim said four days after the ticket office opened, advance sales were greater than on March 1 last year.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

New York 5, Baltimore 1.
St. John (N. B.) 5, Boston Olympics 3.
Boston Olympics 3, St. John (N. B.) 2.

And Talking of . . . Soccer

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A Big Shot Goes Off

LONDON—What is wrong with the Arsenal? That has been this season's great soccer question here. And, although the answer has varied almost according to taste, as the observers proffered their view, the query may be posed again today. For the giants of Highbury stand not where they did. Not by several places in the first Division table.

It did indeed seem strange at the end of January to see "the Gunners" already without any prospect of winning either the League championship or the Football Association Challenge Cup—competitions in which they have gained so many honors in the past 14 years.

Consistent Success

In that period the Arsenal has twice won the Cup; twice appeared unsuccessfully in the final; five times been victorious in the League championship; twice been the runner-up in the first division's final table. This, you will agree, is an astonishing record of consistent success. And it throws into bold relief the relative failure of the Arsenal outfit this season.

However, the famous club is always in the newspaper head-lines. If not for winning matches, then for losing them. Or maybe for making expensive purchases of players, such as that of Bryn Jones, the young Welsh International, whose transfer fee was £13,000. This man is a footballer of the highest skill, but somehow he does not seem to have fitted quite perfectly into the Arsenal playing machine. Either that, or the playing machine did not assimilate his natural methods sufficiently. Anyway, watching the side in action, you could see some sort of vagueness about the combined efforts. As if something prearranged were scheduled to happen but nobody quite knew what.

Reward Comes

For Jones, for the Arsenal Club, and for the Highbury crowd, this lack of speedily acquired harmony was rather troublesome. But they all kept smiling. And the reward came to them when the side began to win matches again. Even though, by the time they did so, it was too late to take them up among the leaders. Of course a club with the grand manner, as the Arsenal most certainly has, does not cease to be a box-office attraction, just because it cannot strike a winning vein. Wherever the Gunners travel, the gate receipts go bounding up, and you could still write them down as the most powerful drawing card in British soccer.

Added Attraction

The Bryn Jones situation, indeed, became something of an added attraction. As, for that matter, did the unusual experience of seeing the proud champions of last season persistently up against trouble, yet making quite an optimistic show all the same. How much the Arsenal men were off their normal game is reflected in the fact that up to the end of January they had won only two matches away from home this season, and were half-way down the standing.

It was really only the Arsenal attacking powers that seemed to be wrong. The defence has been rock-like as ever. The state of affairs has caused no very grave concern, I feel sure, to my friend, George Allison, the Arsenal manager, as the club has a great reputation, not only for purchasing stars, but for building them up as well.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

NEW ORLEANS—Henry Picard battles wind successfully in final round to win $10,000 Crescent City Open with four under par 284 for 72 holes. Dick Metz is second with 289.

CHICAGO—Gustav Kilian and Bobby Thomas win six-day bicycle race with Heinz Vopel and Cecil Yates finishing second.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Ivan Brown and Bob Washbond of Keene Valley, N. Y., retain North American Two-man Bobsled Championship by fifty-nine one hundredth of a second over Tuffield Latour and Paul Duprey of Saranac Lake, N. Y., in record-smashing series. Winning time totals 4m. 53.69s.

NEW YORK—Glenn Cunningham records nineteenth straight victory by taking Baxter Mile of New York A. C. Games in 4:12.6. Winners of other featured events include Don Lash in two-mile 9:06; Bill Fritz in Buermeyer 500 yards 57.8; and Larry O'Connor in 60-yard high hurdles 7.2,equaling world's record for four hurdles.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—Six meet records fall and Wilbur Greer, Michigan State, equals world's record of 7.4 for 75-yard dash in Illinois Relay Carnival.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—Bobby Dunkleberger loses only one hole as he beats Bill Stark 10 and 9 in final of Club Champions Tourney.

ORLANDO, Fla.—Shirley Ann Johnson of Chicago defeats Marian Miley of Lexington, Ky., 3 and 2, to win Mid-Florida Women's Championship.

ZAKOPANE, Poland—Lars Bergendahl of Norway won the 50-kilometer race in the World Ski Championships. He covered the distance in 2h. 57m. 43s.

ROCKLEDGE, Fla.—Paul Wearly, outboard motorboat pilot from Muncie, Ind., won top honors in Class A and B outboard races in the Cocoa-Rockledge regatta. The Ball State College student placed first in all heats of both races. Thom Cooper of Kansas City, Mo., was second.

NASSAU, Bahamas—R. J. Reynolds' Blitzen, registered from the Sea Island (Ga.) Yacht Club, won the 20-mile Governor's Cup Ocean Sailing Race. The 55-foot cutter, which took second place in the Miami-Nassau yacht race, sailed the course in 2h. 54m. 30s., and had a corrected time of 2:26:31. Chez Nous, owned by Claude Ensor of Sarnia, Ont., was second with a corrected time of 3:21:31.

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 18—United States curlers retained the Gordon International Medal with an impressive 238-164 victory over Canada in 15 matches.

PORTLAND, Ore. — Ellsworth Vines, Pasadena, Calif., professional tennis player now touring with Donald Budge, said he planned to discontinue such tours after this year. "Don't misunderstand me," Vines said, "I'm not quitting tennis entirely, but I am going to give up this touring kind. I'll play a few matches now and then."

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Neil C. Felker of Toronto, Ont., won the National Open Singles Lawn Bowling Championship for the second time. He defeated Charles M. Keith of Coburg, Ont., for the championship, 21-12. Felker also won the title in 1936. He succeeds Dr. Weston Krupp, Woodstock, Ont., who was eliminated early.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Princeton's relay swim team—Al Vande Weghe, Dick Hough and Ned Parker—shattered the listed world mark for the 300-yard medley by six tenths of a second as the Tigers defeated Rutgers 49-26. Princeton was clocked in 2:53.0. The old mark was established by a Tiger squad composed of Vande Weghe, Hough and Van Oss in 1938. Vande Weghe was clocked in 59.4 for the 100-yard backstroke leg, 2.2 faster than the listed record of 61.6 held by Adolph Kiefer of Chicago.

American Sextet Scores at Warsaw

WARSAW, Feb. 20 (AP)—The United States amateur hockey team, touring Europe after playing in the International Championships in Switzerland, yesterday defeated the Kattowitz sextet, a local team, 5—1. The Americans scored two goals in each of the first two periods and added their final score in the third period. George Quirk, wingman from Providence, R. I., paced the attack with three goals.

Cummings Wins Canada Squash Racquets Title

TORONTO, Feb. 20 (AP)—Lester Cummings, professional at the Union Club in New York, won the Canadian Open Squash Racquets Championship yesterday by toppling Al Ramsey of Cleveland, U. S. Open titlist, in straight sets.

Playing what he described as the best squash of his career, Cummings triumphed by scores of 17—15, 15—13, 15—12.

Spectators, who paid as high as $10 a ticket to watch the two-day tournament, were so enthusiastic over the match that the U. S. stars gave an exhibition afterward.

In their semifinal matches earlier yesterday, Cummings defeated Tommy Boynton of Toronto, 15—17, 15—9, 15—8, 15—7, and Ramsey humbled Humbert Martin of Hamilton, Ontario, 15—4, 15—3, 11—15, 15—5.

College Gymnastics

Nebraska 274.5, Iowa, 273.5, Colorado 225.5.
Temple University 32½, Navy 21½.
Army 50, Princeton 2.

College Squash

Yale Freshmen 6, Princeton Freshmen 1.

Where to Dine

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GOOD FOOD?—YES
PRICES?—RIGHT
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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Father Bear and the Golden Shoes

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

One day the Polar Bear family received an invitation to the North Pole ball and in the lower left-hand corner was engraved "golden shoes."

"Golden shoes!" said Father Polar Bear. "Where in the world are we going to get golden shoes?"

"The King has them," said Mother Polar Bear, "but I never heard of any other bears with golden shoes. Could you make golden shoes, even if you had the gold, Father?"

Father Bear shook his head, but he thought and thought. If the invitations said "golden shoes," somehow he must find golden shoes for his family. So he packed his knapsack for a week's trip, put on his heaviest socks and walking shoes, shouldered a pickax, and started off toward the Black Mountain.

The whole family walked a mile with him.

"While I'm gone," Father Bear said to Mother Bear, "please make shoes for us all of birch bark, and send the boys to gather the best pine pitch that they can find. We'll need quite a lot of it."

No one knew exactly what Father Bear meant to do, but everyone had the greatest trust that he would succeed, as they stood waving after him, watching his sturdy figure grow smaller and smaller down the road.

Father Bear walked on and on all day, and most of the next day, and towards evening he came to the Black Mountain. All the other mountains in that part of the world were white with snow, but for some reason the Black Mountain had no snow on it, and stood up dark and high against the blue sky.

Father Bear had heard of a tunnel that went into the Black Mountain, and sure enough, after hunting for some time he found it. Soon it grew very dark, but he took out a candle from his pack and lighted it, looking carefully from side to side as he walked. Near the very end of the passage he came upon what he had been looking for—a lump of gold as large as his paw.

When he reached home again, he found that Mrs. Bear had made the birch bark shoes and that the boys had gathered the pitch, quite a lot of it. So Father Bear ground the lump of gold into gold dust, covered the birch bark shoes with pitch, sprinkled the pitch with the bright dust, and—there! the whole family had golden shoes.

And if you think it was scarcely worth all that trouble to have the proper shoes for one ball, perhaps you will change your mind when you know that a North Pole ball lasts for six long months, and that for candles they have the Northern Lights themselves, which gleamed so beautifully on the golden shoes of the dancers that every heart was filled with delight.

A Well-Dressed Snow Man

I wear an ermine overcoat
That's belted at the waist,
A high silk hat—it's not so new
But in the best of taste.
I have a sprig of holly
Where my lapel should be;
And though I'm slightly rotund
I lose weight rapidly.

(Oh dear, that sun is out again!)

My haberdashery
Just
seems
to
wilt,
my
Collar's
tight,
and
I
feel
wa-ter-y!

OLIVE CARLETON-MUNRO

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Father Bear Walked On and On—A Drawing by Maurice Day

The Lamb Who Ran Away

There was once a little white lamb, the prettiest, whitest little lamb that ever was born. But though he was so white and so pretty, he was naughty. He was very disobedient, and if he wanted to do a thing, he always did it, no matter whether his mother said he might or not.

While he was quite little, this did not matter so very much, because he only wanted to keep close to his mother's side. But as he grew older and bigger, and his legs got longer and stronger, it began to matter a great deal. For now he did not want to keep close to his mother, and wandered away whenever he could, up hill and down dale, by river brinks and over wild moorland, just wherever his fancy took him. His mother did not want him to get lost on the moors, and she was always begging him not to go so far away. But the naughty little lamb tossed his head and kicked up his heels, and said:

"Baa-aaa!
How silly you are!"

which is not quite the way one ought to speak to one's mother.

Then came the morning when the dog who helped the shepherd to look after the flock said to the mothers: "Keep your lambs beside you today, and don't let them stray from you. There is a thick fog coming down from the mountain, and if any of the lambs went wandering they might get lost in it."

Down Came the Fog

All the mother sheep called to their lambs to keep close beside them when they heard the dog's warning; and the good little lambs hurried to obey their mothers' call. But the naughty little lamb refused to go to the side of his mother. He wasn't afraid of the fog, not he! He was going up into the mountain to meet it and see what it was like, that was what he was going to do!

"No, no, no!" cried his mother. "Come back! You will be lost."

But the naughty lamb tossed his head and kicked up his heels and ran away up the mountain side, calling out:

"Baa-aaa!
You silly old ma!"

which was not at all the way one ought to speak to one's mother.

The mother sheep ran after him, but the lamb's legs had grown so long by this time that he could now run faster than she could. He scampered up the mountain side, down which the fog was already coming, far ahead of her. Faster and faster he ran, and nearer and nearer came the fog, until, suddenly, it was all around him. And there he was on the side of the mountain, all alone with nothing to be seen but fog everywhere.

The Bog Hole

At first the lamb rather enjoyed himself. Fog was fun, he thought. It was exciting not to be able to see a yard ahead of you, and to come unexpectedly upon rocks and bushes. But after a while he began to feel not quite so pleased with his adventure. His woolly coat was soaked with the mist, and the rocks began to look rather frightening.

"It's getting very cold. I think, perhaps, I'll go back to mother now," thought the little lamb.

But he did not know how difficult it was going to be. Quite clever, grown-up people can lose their way in a fog, and the lamb was neither grown-up nor yet particularly clever.

He turned to go down the mountain, but instead of keeping to the way he had come up, he took another path altogether which led him in quite a different direction. It led him to a bog hole, a bog hole full of thick black mud. In the fog he didn't see what lay before him, and slipped on the edge of the hole and went right in—splosh!

You should just have heard the noise the poor, silly little lamb made then.

"Baa-aaa-aaa!
I want my maa-aaa!"

he cried. And indeed he did want her as he struggled in the sticky, cold, black mud.

He could not get out of the hole by himself, and what would have happened to him I really don't know if his mother, who was wandering anxiously about the mountain in search of him, had not heard his cries. She rushed to the edge of the bog hole and bleated for help so loudly that the sheepdog heard her and came galloping up.

And the dog barked and barked until the shepherd heard too.

And the shepherd came running, and with his crook he hooked the lamb out of the mud and carried him to the sheep fold.

"Oh, maa-aaa!
How nice you are!"

bleated the little lamb as he crept close to his mother's warm, woolly side, promising that he would never run away again.

Song of Engine Bells

Not the bells of churches
Housed in their towers,
Nor civic belfries
That count the hours,

Do I love to hear,
Through sun and rain,
As much as the engine
Bell of a train.

The engine stamps
And snorts like a horse.
It snuffs smoke and fire,
It breathes out force.

And the engine bell
Calls, "Beware! beware!
We have far to go,
Have a care! have a care!

"Nothing can stop us,
Night or day,
We have urgent business
Far away—

"Far away
Where you have not been,
Under a sky
You have not seen."

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

The Sunflower Above the Wall

By D. M. Large

Chapter Nine

The Periwinkles were the first to hear the rumbling noise far away across the bridge. Many of them had crept along the clay itself, and their heads were so very near the ground that they often knew something heavy was coming long before the Sunflower heard it. So they asked the Sunflower to watch out for it and to tell them all about it later on. The older Periwinkles said they had heard the same noise before, long, long ago; but they never knew what it could be.

Though he didn't hear the rumbling until some time after he got the message from the little blue flowers, the Sunflower knew what it was, for Jamesy had told him the day before.

"The machine will be here tomorrow," Jamesy had said, "for 'tis coming on from Burke's as soon as 't threshes their little bit of barley, and then 'twill thresh our own bit of oats. That'll be something for you to look at, I can tell you, when it's standing there in the yard, for you can see the engine and the mill and all for yourself."

So when he heard the rumbling noise, the Sunflower knew that the machine must be coming from Burke's. But what it was, or why it should beat Foley's oats he could not think.

The great big engine, with the black smoke blowing back from its little chimney, came slowly up to Foley's gateway, and behind it there was a huge wooden thing that must be the mill Jamesy spoke of.

By the time they had both got in through the gateway, and were standing in the yard, the big Sunflower could hardly hear anything, for there were men there too, and they were all shouting. The engine and the mill got as near to the rick of oats as they could, and stood there sideways, and the Sunflower was able to see just what was going on.

When everything was settled, Mrs. Foley called the men to their dinner.

After the men came out from dinner, a great many things happened, and the humming sound rose and fell, and it would have made the Sunflower feel sleepy if there hadn't been so much to see.

Threshing the Grain

More people had come to the yard now, and three of them climbed up onto the wooden mill. Another two got up on the rick of oats and took off the straw covering that Jamesy called the "thatch"; then they began to pass the sheaves to a woman on the mill. She cut the twine that tied the sheaf, and a man took the loose stuff and passed it on to another man, and he stuffed it right into a hole in the top of the mill.

All that seemed to be queer enough to the Sunflower, for he had seen for himself how careful the men had been who brought home the oats from the field and had made the rick for Mrs. Foley. Now they were pulling it to pieces, and stuffing the oats into that big hole. All the time they worked they were calling to each other and laughing, and the engine was humming away, sometimes high and sometimes low, but always with a happy sound. And Mrs. Foley came to the door and watched them, so everything must be all right.

Then the Sunflower saw something that almost made him blink. When these queer things had gone on for a little while, he looked from the top of the mill to the ground in front of it, and saw that a man stood there near some big sacks that were being filled up with something that flowed out through smaller holes. He might never have known just what it was had not the man lifted up a handful and let it trickle back into the sack through his fingers. And the Sunflower saw then that what he had held was the very same grain he had seen in the ears of corn when the loaded carts drew it home.

As soon as a sack was full it was taken away and another put in its place, and then things began all over again. Not even the Hobby Horses were as wonderful as this, the Sunflower thought, although he couldn't see any sign of the beating Jamesy had talked about—or "threshing" as he called it.

Then the Sunflower noticed that the long pale-yellow stuff that had been in the sheaves was coming out at the back of the mill, and that men were piling it up into another rick. He also saw that a whole lot of light, fluffy stuff that had been lying on the ground was being raked away into a heap. But some of it was caught by the wind and was blown right into Miss Katie's garden, and as it went by, it brushed the big Sunflower's face.

It was all so interesting that the Sunflower was sorry when the sun moved around, but the whistle blew again very soon, and the humming sound died away, and only the voices of the men came up to him.

The Mill Departs

And then the clatter and the puffing, as the engine drew the mill out of Foley's yard, began once more, and went on up the hill to some other farm beyond the village.

"I never heard such a noise in all my life," the Snapdragons said when it was all over. "And what on earth were they doing with all the nasty black smuts?"

The big Sunflower tried to tell them, but it sounded even more unlikely than his story of the Hobby Horses, so he soon gave up trying.

"You seem to see such queer things," one of the Periwinkles said when the Sunflower looked down at them.

"How can I help it," he told them, "when they are going on right before my face?"

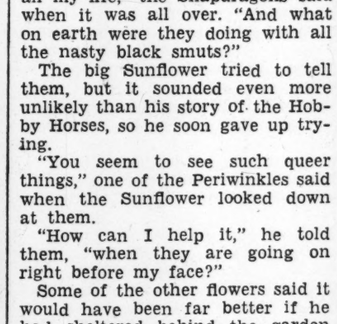
Some of the other flowers said it would have been far better if he had sheltered behind the garden wall instead of peering out at things that didn't seem to make any sense.

"Why don't you tell us about things we can understand," they asked him, "instead of talking about wooden horses, and corn pouring out of holes?" And this was very unfair to the Sunflower, who only told them just what he saw.

That evening the sky was pale green, with some pink in it too, and the ground frost made the flowers shiver and think about going to sleep for the winter. The big Sunflower felt it very much, and he wondered if he really had been seeing too many queer things.

But next morning he looked at the hoar frost and said, "I don't like that white stuff on the grass." And the other flowers said they didn't like it either—all except the Michaelmas Daisies; they said how pretty it looked in the sunshine.

To Be Concluded Next Monday



In playing the violin, it takes fingers of both hands to make the tone.

Music for Junior

There Is Music Everywhere—II

By Nicolas Slonimsky

We read about making musical tones on glasses and about the blowing instruments in our last music story. Now we shall find out about other instruments which make music in different ways.

The violin, and the cello, and the big double bass are all bowing instruments. In his right hand, the player holds the bow and draws it across the strings. With the fingers of his left hand, he presses the strings in different places so that different musical tones are heard.

Hammers Make the Sound

Now look inside your piano. You will see that every time you strike a key, a little hammer rises and strikes the string, and a little damper jumps up. When you let go the key, the damper comes down, and the musical note stops. You can get all the dampers up if you press the pedal. Then you can play any number of notes, and they will all sound very loud. That is why this pedal is called the loud pedal.

Do you know that there are musical notes so high that we can't hear them at all? Naturalists say that some insects and tiny flying birds hear one another hum, buzz, and twitter, while we can't hear a sound. And it is quite possible that these little creatures can't hear our music, because our musical notes are too low for them.

"Wings" of Song

No one can tell how it is that a homing pigeon finds its way home even when it is thousands of miles away. Perhaps he hears a musical note which, like a radio signal, calls him back home. Aviators listen to a musical note to find their way to a landing field in mist and fog. The radio beacon sends this musical note to the airplanes, and if the note sounds too weak, the pilot knows he is off his course.

The old melody, "On the Wings of Song," has come true now that a big passenger airplane can be carried safely home on the wings of a musical note.

(These stories about music are appearing on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

By a Staff Artist

The Birds Came First

The snow was white and smooth in the green forest and the shadows of the tall trees danced upon it. Penny hurried along, her basket on her arm. She was taking some goodies to Master Dickon who lived alone in a little house deep in the forest.

Master Dickon was a fine woodcutter; but Master Dickon didn't know how to cook, and so Penny's mother had filled a basket with goodies.

"Hurry along, Penny," she had said, "for the winter days are short."

Penny's red cape blew out behind her, Penny's red cheeks grew redder. She was almost in sight of Master Dickon's house when she heard a chirping in the tree-tops. Penny stood still and looked up. There sat a little brown bird watching her.

"Tweet, tweet," Penny called softly. She loved the brave little winter birds that chirped to the ice and the snow and the cold winds. She knew they had to work hard to get their food and that sometimes after the snow came they were hungry.

The little brown bird cocked his head. Penny smiled.

"Are you hungry, little bird?" she asked.

He chirped as if he would say, "What have you in your basket?"

Penny looked at him, so small and brave, sitting on the bare branch of the tree.

"He is hungry," she whispered, "and the snow is hard and smooth." Penny lifted the cover of her basket. There inside were the goodies.

"Tweet, tweet," the little brown bird called and flew down from the tree.

Penny put her hand in the basket and took out a goody. "For your supper, little bird," she said. She tossed the goody on the snow and before she could wink an eye the little bird was eating it.

"Master Dickon will never miss that one goody," Penny was thinking. "Master Dickon will have so many more."

She was just about to cover the basket when she heard the sound of wings. Penny looked up. Penny laughed. It was as if all the birds of the green forest were flying around her. It was as if somehow the little brown bird had let them know they had a kind friend.

"Tweet, tweet," they seemed to say, "we are hungry, too, Penny."

Penny forgot about Master Dickon. She remembered only that she loved the little birds and they were hungry. Away went the goodies on the smooth, hard snow. Penny's basket was empty!

It was just about then that Master Dickon looked out of the window of his little house. From his door the path ran smooth and white. Of a sudden Penny came running along it, her basket on her arm. She did not see Master Dickon at the window.

"I will tell him," Penny repeated as she ran, "I will tell him that the little birds were hungry."

With a hop and a skip she came to the door of the little house. Master Dickon opened it wide and stood looking down at her smiling.

"Please, Master Dickon," Penny cried, "the little birds were hungry . . ." she lifted the cover of the basket.

Wonder of wonders! It was not empty. The basket was filled with goodies! Penny's eyes grew round.

"Master Dickon," she cried, "I gave the goodies to the birds, all of them, until the basket was empty. And now, see, it is full again."

Master Dickon looked down into her round blue eyes.

"Little Penny," he said softly, "your basket will never be empty so long as you share your goodies with a cheerful and loving heart."

(These stories which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

CAMPS FOR BOYS

LEELANAU

FOR BOYS

Colored motion pictures shown in leading cities. Write for itinerary, booklet, and further information to
Wm. Beals, Director,
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When You Seek

TRAVEL Information

Trips to far places—even trips to places not so far—properly call for careful planning if one is to get the most enjoyment possible from them.

Tuesdays and Fridays The Christian Science Monitor publishes hotel, resort, and travel advertising which is very helpful to the traveler-to-be. Travel advertisements also appear frequently in the Monitor published on other days of the week.

Boston Amusements—Music, Plays, Films, Art

Hit Songs of Two Decades To Mark New Feature Films

Scene in Hollywood
By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — I wish someone with some taste in popular music would tell us if the song hits of the day are getting better than they once were. Maybe we're becoming more tolerant. Such songs as "The Umbrella Man" and "A Tisket, a Tasket" seem to me good comedy as well as good song. I can even take a little of "I've Got to See Annie Tonight" if I have to.

These by no means judicial observations are aroused by a glance over the songs that Twentieth Century-Fox is going to use in its new Al Jolson-Alice Faye picture, "Rose of Washington Square." Eighteen "hits" f the past two decades have been chosen to be sung by the two players—songs representing an earning capacity of some $15,000,000 from royalty and sheet music sales, according to the studio.

Nearly every famous popular composer of the period, with the exception of Irving Berlin, who is holding his songs for a possible sequel to his successful "Alexander's Ragtime Band," is represented. The title of the picture itself is taken from a song popular about 17 years ago and composed by James F. Hanley. Al Jolson's own "Avalon," a song about the little town on Catalina Island; Louis Silvers' "April Showers"; "California, Here I Come," a song that has brought tens and perhaps thousands to the movie State (it was composed by Jolson, Buddy De Sylva, and Joseph Mayer); "The Curse of an Aching Heart," by Al Piantadosi; Tony Jackson, Egbert van Alstyne, and Gus Kahn's "Pretty Baby"; Isham Jones's "I'll See You in My Dreams"; Noble Sissle and Eubie Blake's "I'm Just Wild About Harry"; "I'm Sorry I Made You Cry"; "Ja-Da"; "My Man"; "Shine On, Harvest Moon"; "Smiles"; "Toot-Toot-Tootsie Goo' Bye"; "The Vamp"; and "Yaaka Hula Hickey Doola" are in the list. In addition Jolson sings "My Mammy" twice, and there's a modern song, too.

The picture, "Alexander's Ragtime Band," of course, is responsible for "Rose of Washington Square." It's responsible for a lot of other similar pictures that will be coming along presently, too. The movie makers don't sit idly by and let a picture which earns several million dollars drift idly downstream. They immediately set about thinking how they can make it all over again, under a different title, preferably with the same cast; or, failing that, the nearest thing to the same cast they have on hand.

The picture, "The Castles," over at RKO, is going to have many of these old-time songs too. There will be "The Yama Yama Man," "Oh, You Beautiful Doll," "Waiting for the Robert E. Lee," "By the Light of the Silvery Moon," "Tipperary," "Dark Town Strutters' Ball," "Keep the Home Fires Burning," "Get Out and Get Under," "Hello, Hello, Who's Your Lady Friend," and so on.

According to Doyle

With their left hand over their collective heart and their right hand raised in the air, the Fox people declare that they are going to try the expedient of sticking strictly to text in their movie version of "Hound of the Baskervilles," now before the cameras, with Basil Rathbone playing Sherlock Holmes, and Richard Greene, their new leading-man, as Sir Henry Baskerville.

Ernest Pascal, the script writer, was given strict orders not to take any liberties with the plot; and an all-English cast has been assembled, including Rathbone, Greene, Wendy Barrie, Nigel Bruce, and Morton Lowry. The only thing lacking will be the green hills of England, I suppose.

Mr. Holmes of Baker Street, and his friend Dr. Watson, have hardly been scratched by the picture-makers. There have, of course, been one or two pictures with the title, "Sherlock Holmes," and with a British actor going briefly through one or two of the most famous episodes, the double-visored hat always in evidence. But the Holmes story should be worth more than this feeble effort. There is material here for a whole series of Holmes pictures (it hardly seems likely that a generation which is being fed Shaw, Maugham, and Dickens in its pictures will long neglect Conan Doyle) and it may be that something of this sort is behind the studio's strict orders about fidelity to the original theme.

"Hound of the Baskervilles" was made in 1922 by F. B. O., but there is no indication as to who played in it, and anyway it was silent—and who wants a silent Sherlock Holmes? If the studio captures even half the thrill the book gave at least one young reader—and probably thousands of other young readers—they will have something to make the Frankenstein saga seem almost a mechanical bedtime story by comparison. Maybe nothing very terrible happened in it actually. I've forgotten. But Doyle had a way of keeping up the suspense which was of the very essence of story telling. So perhaps the studio is wise to stick close to the Doyle version. It has some very faithful friends outside the studio walls.

Twentieth Century-Fox

Richard Greene and Wendy Barrie
In "The Hound of the Baskervilles," now being filmed in Hollywood.

News of the Screen

"Mikado" for U. S.

Plans are being made for general release of the film version of "The Mikado" in the United States in the spring, according to an announcement from Universal. The picture was made in England with the assistance of the D'Oyly Carte Gilbert and Sullivan company and the London Symphony Orchestra.

"Pygmalion" March 9

Boston booking for Shaw's "Pygmalion" in film form now seems definitely fixed for March 9 at the State and Orpheum. Gabriel Pascal, producer of the picture, now is planning to make a movie biography of Amelia Earhart.

Hollywood in the Air

Aviation continues a popular subject in the movie studios. Not to be out of step with his fellow producers, Samuel Goldwyn is preparing a story called "Thirteen Go Flying." According to official announcement the yarn was conceived by Ben Grauman Cohen. The story will be based on the crash of the British flying boat "Cavalier."

Joan Bennett to Stay Dark

During the course of "Trade Winds" Joan Bennett was required by the story to change her blonde tresses to brunette. There is no such compulsion in "The Man in the Iron Mask," in which she has a conspicuous part. But she will remain brunette just the same. Obviously she and the studio like the change.

Van Druten Signed

John Van Druten, the English playwright, has been signed to prepare the film play of "Intermezzo," which will be made in the spring. The cast is still to be announced.

Studio Frost

They're ingenious, those Hollywood technicians. During the production of "Wuthering Heights" they developed a quick drying spray of kerosene and paraffin to simulate frost on the faces of the actors engaged in snow scenes. But why did they want frost on faces?

Dumbrille in "Captain Fury"

Douglas Dumbrille has been added to the cast of "Captain Fury." The list of players already includes Brian Aherne, Victor McLaglen, June Lang, and Paul Lukas.

"Black Gold"

A spectacular production is planned for "Black Gold," a story of fire fighters in the oil well districts. Joel McCrea, Jon Hall, and Dorothy Lamour will head the cast. Camera work will start on April 15.

Star Combinations

Ginger Rogers is teamed with William Powell, and Victor McLaglen with Boris Karloff, Wallace Ford, and Reginald Denny in two pictures re-issued this month by RKO. The Rogers-Powell starring combination in "Star of Midnight," which had its New York premiere three years ago at Radio City, McLaglen, who is co-starred with Cary Grant and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., in "Gunga Din," is the top figure in "The Lost Patrol." Both pictures are to be nationally released Friday.

Heather Angel Signed

Heather Angel has been signed to play the leading feminine role in "Everything Happens to Ann," comedy-romance feature production for Grand National.

News of Dancers

Shawn Program Notes

Ted Shawn, who will appear in Symphony Hall, March 1, with his men dancers, submits the following program notes:

In "Dance of the Ages," an elemental rhythmus in four movements, Shawn has taken the four elements of earth, fire, water, and air, and paralleled them abstractly with various stages in human society.

The movement quality of the first section is based on the element Fire, with its parallel in human culture at tribal level, and using as its archetype the Shaman and Priest. In the second and third sections the character of the movement has been based on Water and Earth, respectively. The Water section places the level of human culture at the plane of the City-State, with the Poet-Philosopher as its archetype. The Earth suite assumes the level of the democracy, using as its archetype the Politician-Demagog. The last movement is based on the element Air, with its conformity in human development placed on what may be "Beyond Democracy." Shawn has used the Creative Artist as its archetype.

The choregraphy of this production as a whole is by Shawn, but all of the solos danced by members of the Company were created by the respective executant. Music for the entire program was written by Jess Meeker, who has been accompanist for the group for the past five years.

Martha Graham to Tour

Martha Graham, supported by a company of 15, will leave New York Thursday for a month's tour in her dance drama, "American Document." The tour will take her to the West Coast and includes the following cities: Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Atlanta, Ga.; Montgomery, Ala.; Memphis, Tenn.; Denton, Texas; Tucson, Ariz.; San Diego, Calif.; Los Angeles; Santa Barbara, Calif.; San Francisco; Provo, Utah; Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago; Milwaukee, Wis.; Ithaca, N. Y.

Miss Graham will be assisted by Erick Hawkins of The Ballet Caravan in the role of the male dancer, and by Houseley Stevens, Jr., in the only spoken role in "American Document," that of the Interlocutor.

Kreutzberg's Program

The program which Harald Kreutzberg will present during his current American tour includes his new dance, "The Eternal Circle," not seen here before. It is subtitled "A Legend of Death," and is built loosely on the form of the medieval morality plays.

There are seven characters, all of which Kreutzberg himself dances.

In portraying the characters Kreutzberg uses a series of masks particularly designed and made for him by Peter Ludwig. The music is by Friedrich Wilckens, who is again Kreutzberg's accompanist on this tour.

The program includes also the "Hungarian Dance," the "Night Song," the "Dance Through the Streets," the "Vagabond's Song," "Master of Ceremonies" from Gozzi's "Turandot."

Grace Horne Galleries

By Dorothy Adlow

Gouaches, by Karl Zerbe, are shown at the Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street. They represent the latest production of one of the most distinguished water color painters in New England. When Mr. Zerbe came to Boston to live a few years ago, his highly personal and expressionistic style was looked upon as exotic. Only a few of the advance guard showed marked appreciation, while others stood about a little dubious, somewhat bewildered. Since then, Mr. Zerbe has been integrated in his New England surroundings; he has an increasing list of admirers, and he has even been sought as teacher and guide.

From year to year, the Zerbe exhibition provides a highly spiced fare in the Grace Horne offerings. It is in the nature of things, for us to expect in an artist some new departure, or some fresh variation which reveals the fact that he is growing to the limits of his talent. From a dynamic painter of the Zerbe variety, we may expect surprising or abrupt changes in view of the intuitive method employed. Exhibitions of the past few years have indicated that the artist had launched boldly upon experimental ways, especially in probing new mediums.

The current exhibition, vintage of 1938, is definitely a swerve back to the main stream, and it shows that Mr. Zerbe distinguishes between experiment and normal progressive practice. These water colors aim to express, in the many ways that a fearless performer dares to follow, a personal reaction to an environment. This time it is France: a country road in Cassis, the vineyards of Toulouse, the wheatfields of Perigord, gardens of Boulogne.

In France, somehow, the artist seems to have found vistas and scenes peculiarly attuned to his temperament. He was going back to the landscape which, not so many decades ago, had aroused in his artistic forebears a revolutionary idea about color and light and visual impressions. While they applied the pigment in little points and daubs, in grand sweeps and softened scumbles, for the sake of achieving a more accurate record of the world which they saw before them, Mr. Zerbe and his artistic kinsmen have employed the same process to achieve an effect which is not visual, but visionary. He is not painting France; he is painting French scenery as it filters through the excited imagination of Karl Zerbe.

Here at the Grace Horne Galleries, we see papers bespattered with pigment, surfaces disintegrating, vaporous effusions, tenuous distillations. The artist prefers the somber tones of dawn or dusk, the solemn glow of cold light. In the service of feeling he does daring things to a picture so that its surface seems scaled and blistered, shaken and lashed by time and the elements. Here is an imagery which lacks hard, firm contours, decisive colors, clean surfaces; on the contrary, every attempt is made to interrupt smoothness and clarity, and to infuse a sense of chaos, unbalance, and excitement.

At the same gallery, there are being shown oil paintings by Miss Elizabeth Saltonstall. After the Zerbe pictures, Miss Saltonstall seems firm in the contours which her primitive style seeks. She paints pictures of the March wind, the woodlands, the hills; and she depicts the scenic subjects directly, and with a naïve provincialism. In this day it is possible to find the sophisticated emotionalism of Mr. Zerbe and the naïve logic of Miss Saltonstall shown in neighborly fashion in one exhibition. Such is the variety and disrelated character of art of our times.

The Arts Gallery

Water colors, by Amory Hooper, are on view at The Arts, 10 Newbury Street. Traveling through New England, Miss Hooper has recorded in vigorous aquarelle her impression of the beautiful countryside. She works with a full and energetic brush, and conveys an unmistakable personal reaction to what she has seen. She does not work in the manner of the average water colorist familiar here, for she chooses a style inspired by painters of Paris. Her colors are deep and somber. In addition to the water colors, there are shown a number of drawings, which give an idea of the serious approach of Miss Hooper to the job of picture-making.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club New Gallery—Paintings by Clyde Stafford. Through Feb. 25. 12 to 5.

Boston City Club—Exhibition of oil paintings by Henry Curtis Ahl. Through March 13.

Boston Center for Adult Education—Oils and pencil sketches by Frank M. Rines. Through Feb. 25. 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Saturdays 9 a. m. to 12 m. 79 Mt. Vernon Street.

Goodman-Walker—Modern French and American paintings.

Holman's Print Shop—Washington and Lincoln exhibition through February.

Institute of Modern Art, 270 Dartmouth Street—Exhibition of sculptures and drawings of Despiau and Maillol. Also drawings of Spanish War by children, in the library. Through Feb. 26. Week days 10 a. m. to 5. Sundays 2-5.

Junior League of Boston—Members' Show. Opening Feb. 27 at 3:30.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of craftwork and applied design.

Twentieth Century Club—Exhibition of paintings by Joseph Tepper. Through Feb. 24.

Wellesley College Art Museum—Exhibition of Mexican Art. Through Feb. 26.

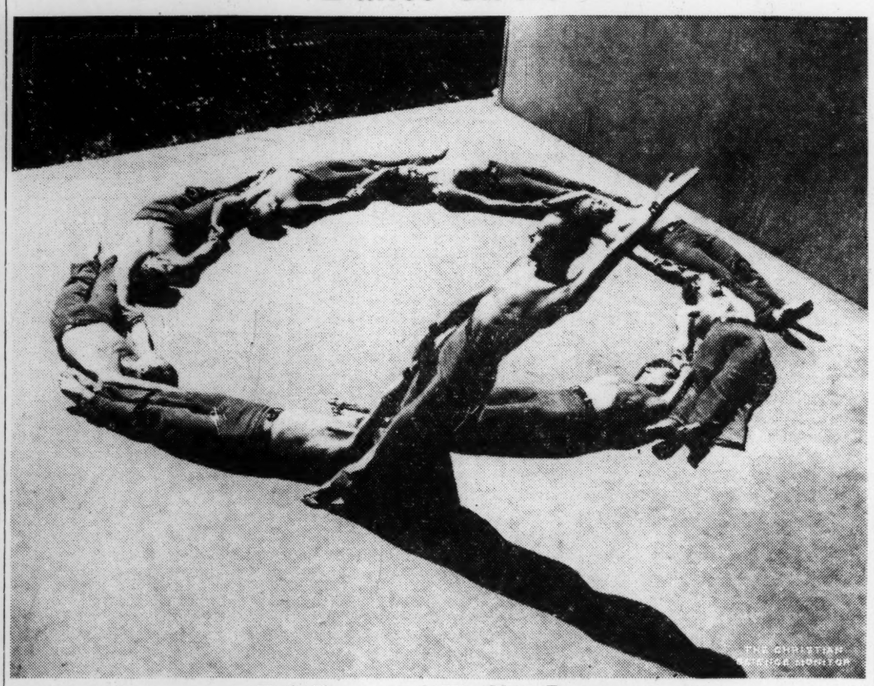
Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5, and Sundays, 2 to 5. Exhibits on Ancient Egypt, Africa, and Asia Minor. Also articles carried in Japanese school bags. Arts and crafts in Scandinavia.

Fogg Museum of Art—Open daily 9 to 5, except Sundays and legal holidays. Loan exhibition: Graphic Art of the 15th century in Prints and Books. The Art of Walt Disney-explanatory material. Old Master Drawings. Safavid Paintings. Through March 11.

Germanic Museum—Open week days from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Dance Circle



Ted Shawn and His Men Dancers

They will appear in Symphony Hall, March 1, in his new work, "Dance of the Ages." On the afternoon of the same day they will give a lecture demonstration in the rhythmic activities course at Boston University.

Philharmonic Program

Besides the "Emperor" Concerto of Beethoven, with Artur Schnabel as soloist, the New York Philharmonic-Symphony, John Barbirolli conductor, will play these numbers at its concert in Symphony Hall on the evening of March 13:

Berlioz—
Overture, "The Roman Carnival"
Mendelssohn—
Scherzo in G minor from the Octet for strings, op. 20
Brahms—
Symphony No. 2, in D major

Stage Notes

'Patience'

The Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, "Patience," to be given by the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company at a special matinee on March 3, at the Martin Beck in New York, was the first opera to be given in the Savoy Theater, London, on Oct. 10, 1881, and thus became the genesis of the now famous "Savoyard" traditions.

This was the first performance given in London with electricity used as theater and stage illumination. Upon this occasion, Richard D'Oyly Carte, who built the theater especially to house the Gilbert and Sullivan operas, made this unique and candid curtain speech:

"From the time, now some years since, that the first electric lamps were exhibited outside the Paris Opera House, I have been convinced that electric light in some form is the light of the future for use in theaters, not to go further. This is the first time that it has been attempted to light any public building entirely by electricity. What is being done is an experiment and may succeed or fail; it is not possible to guarantee absolutely against any breakdown of the electric light. To provide against such contingency, gas is laid on throughout the building, and the pilot light of the central sunburner will always be kept alight, so that in case of accident the theater can be flooded with gas light in a few seconds."

Electricity was not the only innovation introduced to the public by D'Oyly Carte. He established the queue system at the box office. He abolished charges for programs, and forbade, upon the penalty of dismissal, any employee's accepting gratuities of any kind from patrons.

"Skylark" Company Arrives

The company that will support Gertrude Lawrence in Samson Raphaelson's new comedy "Skylark" arrived in Boston Sunday evening. Mr. Raphaelson rehearsed "Skylark" in New York last week with a "stand in" reading the star's lines, but beginning today Miss Lawrence will rehearse with the company during the daytime and play Susan at night and at the matinees.

The complete cast for "Skylark" besides Miss Lawrence includes Glen Anders, Lee Patrick, Donald Cook, Walter Gilbert, Horace Sinclare, William David, Robert Berton, Olga Hanson and Ann Driscoll.

More of "Macbeth"?

Although the final week is announced for the Federal Theater production of "Macbeth" at the Copley, it is rumored that the company will continue there for three more weeks, and that the engagement which had been announced for a Gilbert and Sullivan troupe from New York will be cancelled. No official confirmation of these reports can be obtained.

"Knickerbocker Holiday"

"Last three weeks" is being advertised in New York for "Knickerbocker Holiday." The company is expected to start a tour in Philadelphia on March 13, winding up in San Francisco on June 24.

Broadway Closings

Lew Leslie's "Blackbirds" came to an untimely end in New York Saturday evening, after a total of eight performances. Next Saturday "I Married an Angel" is due to wind up its New York career, but it will begin a tour in Pittsburgh on the following Monday.

Concert Calendar

Symphony Hall—Fourth Monday evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Myra Hess, piano soloist. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15. Feb. 20.

Symphony Hall—Fourth Tuesday afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Myra Hess, piano soloist. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 3. Feb. 21.

Jordan Hall—Concert by the Apollo Club of Boston. Dr. Thompson Stone, conductor. Earl Weidner, pianist and organist. 8:15. Feb. 21.

Agassiz Theater, Radcliffe College—Sixty-second Faculty Concert given under the auspices of the Longy School of Music. David Bacon, pianist, assisted by Margaret MacDonald, pianist. 8:15. Feb. 21.

Copley Plaza—Fourth meeting of The Chromatic Club of Boston. 10:30 a. m., Feb. 21.

Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street — Second concert by the Boston Society of Early Music. Olga Averino, soprano; Paul Fedorowsky, descant viol and violin; Albert Bernard, treble viol; Alfred Zighera, bass viol; Gaston Dufresne, large bass viol, and Putnam Aldrich, harpsichord. 8:30. Feb. 23.

Symphony Hall—Seventeenth matinee concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30. Feb. 24.

Jordan Hall—Program by Dorothy Gordon entitled "Around the World in Song and Story." 2:30. Feb. 25.

Symphony Hall—Seventeenth evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15. Feb. 25.

Flute Players Club

By L. A. Sloper

For the ninety-fifth concert of the Boston Flute Players Club, given yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Vendome, a new seating arrangement was in effect. The platform had been moved from the side of the hall to the end near the entrance door, and the seats for the audience therefore had been placed crosswise to face it. Presumably this new arrangement was made on the theory that the instrumental sounds would be less dispersed when projected down the length of the room. And having thought of the theory, it was easy to believe that the music actually did sound better this way.

The program contained the usual judicious mixture of novelties and pieces from the established repertory. It opened with the Brahms Piano Trio in B major, op. 8, and closed with Schubert's op. 99, for the same combination of instruments. The artists were Messrs. Sanromá, Burgin and Bedetti. Between these works came two items for flute and piano, in which Mr. Laurent joined Mr. Sanromá. They were Eugene Goossens' "Three Pictures" and Vittorio Rieti's Sonatina, both played for the first time in Boston.

Mr. Goossens has tried here to describe in music scenes from the Beifrey of Bruges, from Bredon in the Cotswolds, and from a balcony in Montparnasse. The first picture is gently impressionistic, the second employs an English folk song (which unfortunately bears a strong resemblance to an Arabian dance), and the third depicts the difficulties of an itinerant Paris flutist who finds himself in competition with music from a dance hall. (This information was read from the score by Malcolm Lang.) The sketches are salon music, slight in substance, mildly pleasing, a little long for their content.

Mr. Rieti's three movements are designated by conventional musical terms of performance. Evidently, then, he intended his Sonatina to be taken as absolute music. Yet if his markings and Mr. Goossens' had been transposed on the program, how many listeners would have noticed a discrepancy? This Sonatina is also slight music, but closer allied to the music hall than to the salon. Without descriptive titles, the first two movements did not stand up very well on their musical feet. The third, a lively exchange between the instruments, was amusing and even witty.

The Brahms Trio, an early work revised in the composer's maturity, is characteristic of him in its salient themes, its incisive rhythms, and its emotional depths. The Adagio is especially impressive. The Schubert was a sheer lyrical delight. All the works on the program were played with virtuosity and with musical sensitiveness, and the large audience applauded the artists warmly.

Holiday Films

Washington's Birthday is one of the big holidays in the movie calendar. Particularly when it falls on a day in the middle of the week it is a signal for the general opening of new films. Here is the schedule of holiday premieres as it stands at present:

Keith Memorial—Shirley Temple in "The Little Princess," and "Charlie Chan in Honolulu." Preview showings of the Shirley Temple film Tuesday night at 7 and 10.

Metropolitan — "The Beachcomber," with Charles Laughton and Elsa Lanchester; and "Boy Trouble," with Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland.

Paramount and Fenway—"St. Louis Blues," with Dorothy Lamour and Lloyd Nolan; and "Persons in Hiding," with Lynne Overman and Patricia Morison. Tuesday midnight preview of "St. Louis Blues" at the Paramount only.

Keith-Boston—Vaudeville, with Bert Walton; "I Am a Criminal," and John Carroll; and "The Headley's at Home" with Evelyn Venable.

Music Notes

Whithorne's Second Symphony

Emerson Whithorne's Second Symphony will have its British première Friday evening in London under the baton of Basil Cameron.

The symphony will be played by the B. B. C. Orchestra at a special concert in the large auditorium to an invited audience, and will be broadcast. On the same program will be the Concertino of John Alden Carpenter and "Mediterranean" Suite by Anis Fuleihan.

Eugene Goossens gave the Whithorne Second Symphony its world première with the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra on March 19, 1937. The work is in three movements.

Balokovic for Soloist

Zlatko Balokovic, Yugoslav violinist, will be soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra at its concerts of March 3 and 4.

Concluding Program In Zighera Series

For the concluding concert in the third series by the Zighera Chamber Orchestra, Wednesday evening, March 1, in Jordan Hall, Bernard Zighera, conductor, has chosen works of Haydn, Mozart, Richard Strauss, and Paul Graener

Amparo Iturbi, pianist, will play with the orchestra in the Haydn Concerto in D major. Paul Graener's "Die Flöte von Sanssouci" will open the program. Played by Toscanini for the National Broadcasting Company several weeks ago, it will now be heard for the first time in Boston. Other numbers are the Mozart Divertimento No. 11 (K. V. 251), and Strauss' Suite for chamber orchestra from "Der Burger als Edelmann."

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

RAYMOND MASSEY in
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
By ROBERT E. SHERWOOD
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45 St. Cir. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:35. Orch. $3.30; Balcony $2.75 to $1.10
Mats. Wed., Thurs. and Sat. 2:30—$2.75 to $1.10

"First class production of a tender and amusing play."—Waldorf. Post
DEAR OCTOPUS
DODIE SMITH'S Comedy of a Family
Lucile WATSON, Lillian GISH, Rose HOBART, Jack HAWKINS
EVGS. 8:30. MATS. WED. and SAT., 2:30
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-8230

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D'OYLY CARTE GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
OPERA CO. from London
Tues., "THE GONDOLIERS"; Wed., "MIKADO"; Thurs., "THE YOEMEN OF THE GUARD"; Fri., "COX AND BOX" and "H. M. S. PINAFORE"; Sat., "IOLANTHE"; Feb. 27, "GONDOLIERS."
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St. W. of 8 Ave. Cl. 6-6363. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15

"THE SEASON'S UNCHALLENGED SMASH HIT."—N. Y. Times.
HELLZAPOPPIN
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S Musical Revue
WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St. Evs. 8:30
Evs. $1.10-$3.30, ex. Sat., hol. eves. and hols.
Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat. and Feb. 24 at 2:30

"Must bring us all to our feet cheering."—Watts, Herald Trib.
MAURICE EVANS presents
HENRY IV (Part I)
MAURICE EVANS as FALSTAFF
Mady CHRISTIANS • Henry EDWARDS
ST. JAMES Thea., W. 44 St. Lac. 4-4664
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:30

WALTER HUSTON in the Musical Hit of 50 Cast and Chorus
KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY
By MAXWELL ANDERSON and KURT WEILL
46TH ST. THEATRE, W. of B'way. Cir. 6-6075
NEW PRICES: $1 to $3 Mat. Wed., Sat. (Exc. Sat.) Evgs. 8:30 2:30—$1 to $2.50

"Ethel Waters magnificent."—Herald Tribune
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in
MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evs. 8:40
MATS. WED. and SAT. 2:40

"It is all magnificent," Whipple, W.-Tel.
ONE FOR THE MONEY
A New Musical Revue
BOOTH THEA., W. 45th St. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:40

MATS. WED., THURS. and SAT.
"Miss Lillie is the funniest musical comedy star on the stage."—Whipple, World-Tel.
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BEATRICE LILLIE in
SET TO MUSIC
A Revue by NOEL COWARD
with RICHARD HAYDN
MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-4636

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DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
Ethel MERMAN Jimmy DURANTE
in a New Musical Comedy by McEVOY—FIELDS—SCHWARTZ
STARS IN YOUR EYES
Tamara TOUMANOVA with Richard CARLSON
MAJESTIC THEA., West 44 St. Cl. 6-9730
Evgs. 8:30—$1.10 to $4.40. Mat. Wed., Sat., 2:30

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT 8:15—TOM'W 3
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Conductor
Soloist—MYRA HESS—Piano
Program includes Prokofieff—"Peter and the Wolf"
Narrator: Richard Hale

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—Unusual Pictures—2
NORMA SHEARER • CLARK GABLE
in "IDIOT'S DELIGHT"
Also "MY SON IS A CRIMINAL"
Alan BAXTER—Jacqueline WELLS

SHUBERT—Evs. 8:30, Mat. Wed. 2:30
JOHN GOLDEN presents
Gertrude LAWRENCE in SUSAN AND GOD
by RACHEL CROTHERS
with PAUL McGRATH
Evs. 55c-$2.75; Mats. 55c-$2.20

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TUES. to SAT. EVES at 8.30
MATINEE SATS ONLY at 2.30

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with FREDRIC MARCH (in Person)
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45th St. and 6th Ave. — COlumbus 5-5474
Evgs. 55c-$3.30, Mats. Wed. and Sat., 55c-$2.20

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in "The THREE MUSKETEERS"
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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 700,000
Saturday's sales 409,110
1939 volume to date 33,891,888
1938 volume to date 33,834,883

Stock Market Drifts Downward On Light Selling

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—On exceptionally light selling, the stock market drifted downward fractions to 2 points today.

A little buying appeared from time to time and enabled leaders to shade losses, but no real recovery was in evidence near the final hour.

The ticker tape was motionless at frequent intervals and transfers were at the rate of approximately 700,000 shares.

With business news fairly encouraging, brokers thought that what they termed "nervous selling" was caused mainly by Presidential hints of threatening developments in Europe and the move of the British to inaugurate what may be the greatest peacetime rearmament program in the country's history.

At the same time foreign securities markets maintained a steady tone and private cables to some New York commission houses indicated war talk may have been overdone.

Steels, motors, aircraft, rubbers, mail orders and specialties were the principal share sufferers. Rails and utilities held better than other groups.

Prominent backsliders the greater part of the time included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Sperry, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, International Harvester, du Pont, Westinghouse, General Electric, Johns-Manville and Philip Morris.

American Stores was an exception, getting up around 2 to a new 1938-39 peak on a relatively large turnover as the company obtained an injunction against the Pennsylvania chain-store tax.

Slipping in the curb were Lockheed, Bell Aircraft, Electric Bond & Share, American Gas and Consolidated Copper.

European Bonds Drop

Central European bonds dropped in late dealings today in the face of British Government plans for record defense spending. Domestic groups also retreated though recessions in most cases were limited to fractions and were scored in comparatively light dealings.

U. S. Government loans kept their balance fairly well and at the start of the hour small gains and losses were well mixed.

Hard hit in the foreign division were Milan 6½s, which declined over 3 points under heavy offerings. Japan and Italy Government loans posted losses running to more than a point while German bonds showed narrower dips.

Sellers elsewhere played no favorites and fractional drops were scattered through the rail, utility and industrial sections, including:

Commonwealth Edison 3½s of '58, Illinois Central 4¾s, Union Pacific 1st 4s, Western Union 5s of '60 and of '51, St. Louis 5s, National Dairy 3¾s, Studebaker 6s, Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s and Interboro Rapid Transit 7s of '32.

Would Raise Amount Of Outstanding FHA Mortgage Insurance

WASHINGTON (AP)—Stewart McDonald, the Federal Housing Administrator, urged the House Banking Committee to approve legislation raising from $3,000,000,000 to $6,000,000,000 the amount of mortgage insurance the FHA may have outstanding at any one time.

The bill would make half a dozen other changes in the National Housing Act, the most important of which would:

Remove a limitation which would prevent the FHA from insuring mortgages on existing houses after next July 1 unless the dwellings previously had been covered by FHA-insured mortgages or were built later than January 1, 1937.

Mr. McDonald also asked that Congress make permanent the temporary authority it granted the Administrator last year to insure [illegible] up to $5,200 for an amortization period up to 25 years, if the mortgage is approved for insurance prior to the beginning of construction and if the owner is to occupy the house.

Wheat Prices Rise In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Feb. 20 (AP)—An advance of wheat prices that amounted to as much as ¾ cent at times today was based largely on reports of improved milling demand and forecast of a cold wave in parts of the soft wheat belt.

An increase of 10 cents a barrel in the export flour subsidy on shipments from Atlantic and gulf ports was announced just before the close.

Wheat closed ¼-⅝ higher than Saturday, May 68⅝-¾, July 68¾-⅞; corn ⅜-¾ up, May 49¾, July 51; oats unchanged to ¼ down.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market closed with a mixed tone today. Tobacco, distilling and electrical equipment shares finished on the upside while trans-Atlantic issues lost fractions to a point. Larger automobile registration figures helped motors. The oil and mining groups remained dull. German and Austrian bonds were active and higher while British gilt-edged funds lost small fractions.

Paris: Price movements were irregular in the Bourse today with banking shares active and higher. The international group sold off. Suez Canal and Royal Dutch each declining about 75 francs. Rentes finished at declines of 30 to 55 centimes.

Liverpool: Wheat futures closed ⅜d lower to ⅛d up with trade extremely quiet today. Demand for cash wheat was confined to one cargo of American hard winter to Russia over the week-end.

Hedging and Bombay selling in cotton futures was absorbed by local buying and final quotations were unchanged to 2 points up.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
58½	55	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	58¼	57¾	57¾	— ½
126	126	Abbott pf (4½)	1	126	126	126	Feb 18
45	38½	Acme Steel (1)	*2	38⅛	36½	38⅛	— ⅛
11	8⅜	Adams Exp (.20e)	6	9½	9	9	— ½
21¼	19⅜	Adams-Millis (¼g)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	Feb 11
27½	24	Addressor (1.40)	2	24¾	24	24	Feb 16
65⅜	54¼	Air Reduction (1a)	8	58¼	57	57¼	—2
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Appl	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
10	6⅜	Alaska Juneau (1)	4	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
1¼	⅞	Alleghany Corp	12	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
12⅜	8⅞	Alleghany pf xw	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
14⅞	10	Alleghany pf $30 ww	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¾
13¼	9	Alleghany pf $40 ww	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
18⅞	13	Alleghany pr pf	2	14	14	14	Feb 18
28¼	20	Allegheny-Lud Steel	19	22⅞	21¾	21¾	—1½
11½	8¼	Allen Industries	1	9	9	9	— ½
193	170½	Al Chem & Dye (6)	2	173	171½	171½	—1½
13⅛	11¼	Allied Kid (½)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Feb 6
13⅜	11⅜	Allied Mills (¾e)	3	12⅞	12½	12½	Feb 17
11⅜	8⅜	Allied Stores	15	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	— ¾
66	61	Allied St pf (5)	4	66½	66	66⅛	+ ⅛
48⅜	39½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	10	42¾	41¾	42	— ¾
19⅞	15½	Alpha P Cem (¼g)	4	11½	17½	17½	—1
2⅜	1⅞	Amal Leather	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
19	17½	Amal Leather pf	2	17½	17½	17½	Jan 23
69½	61	Amerada Corp (2)	1	61	61	61	—1¼
24¼	19⅛	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	8	19¼	19¼	19¼	Feb 18
17¾	13⅞	Am Bank Note(.20g)	9	15	14½	14½	— ⅝
8	5¾	Am Bosch	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Feb 18
54½	42½	Am Brake Shoe (1)	1	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	—1⅛
100⅝	90½	Am Can (4)	6	90⅜	89½	89½	—1
178½	174⅜	Am Can pf (7)	5	178½	1.5	1.5	Feb 17
35	24¼	Am Car & Fdy	6	28	27⅜	27⅞	— ⅜
55	41	Am Car pf (2½e)	5	44¾	44	44	—1½
24½	19	Am Ch & Chl (.70e)	9	20¾	20⅛	20¾	— ⅛
113	113	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	113	113	113	Feb 15
122¾	116⅜	Am Chicle (4a)	1	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	Feb 18
7¾	6⅛	Am Colortype	1	7	7	7	— ¼
11⅛	9⅛	Am Coml Alcohol	5	9⅛	9	9	— ⅜
10½	6½	Am Crystal Sugar	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
5⅜	3¾	Am Encaus Tiling	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ¼
5½	5½	Am European	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 20
3⅝	2⅞	Am & For Power	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
15¾	12	Am & F P $6 pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Feb 16
19⅞	15¾	Am & F P $7 pf	1	17	17	17	Feb 18
9¾	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	7¾	7½	7¾	— ⅜
15	13¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
5¼	4⅛	Am Hide & Leather	7	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
34¼	30	Am Hide & L pf (1k)	1	31¾	31½	31½	— ¼
46	43¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	7	44½	44⅜	44½	Feb 17
1⅞	1⅜	Am Ice	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18¼	14½	Am Ice pf	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	Feb 18
7¾	6	Am International	5	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
30⅜	21½	Am Locomotive	7	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	—1⅛
79½	65	Am Locomot pf	2	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	Feb 15
15¾	13	Am M & Fdy (.80)	11	14	14	14	
4½	3⅜	Am M & Met	2	3⅝	3½	3½	
40½	32	Am Metal (¼g)	4	34½	34½	34½	Feb 18
122	120½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	122	122	122	Jan 26
7	5⅜	Am Power & Lt	23	6⅜	6	6⅛	— ⅜
48½	38	Am P & L $6 pf(¾k)	16	46	44	44	—2¾
43½	32⅜	Am P & L $5 pf(⅝k)	12	40	39	39	—2
18⅜	14	Am Rad & St S	15	15⅞	15½	15½	— ¾
22¾	16⅛	Am Roll Mill	17	18⅜	17½	17½	— ¾
72½	63¾	Am Roll Mill pf	3	63½	62½	62½	—2
15¾	13¾	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	4	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
20	15½	Am Seating (½e)	3	17	16	16	—1
53⅜	41¾	Am Smelt & R (½g)	20	44½	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅞
134	125½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	129½	129½	129½	Feb 17
64⅛	60	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	63	63	63	Feb 18
41	29¼	Am Steel Fdrs	7	33⅜	32½	32½	—1⅛
11⅞	8½	Am Stores	112	13⅛	10⅜	12	+1⅛
14½	14½	Am Stove (.20g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Feb 18
22½	19¼	Am Sugar Ref	5	20¼	20¼	20¼	Feb 17
91⅞	84	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	86	86	86	—2
18½	18	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18	18	18	Feb 18
158½	149⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	13	157¾	156⅞	157¼	— ¾
87½	80⅛	Am Tobacco (5)	6	83	82¾	82¾	— ¼
89¾	83⅛	Am Tob B (5)	5	86¼	85½	85½	—1
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	2	151¾	150¾	150¾	Feb 17
8⅜	5⅞	Am Type Fdrs	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
14⅜	11⅜	Am Water Wks	31	13½	12⅜	12⅝	— ¾
90	82	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	88	88	88	Feb 11
6¾	5	Am Woolen	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Feb 18
43½	36⅜	Am Woolen pf	2	38¾	38½	38¾	Feb 17
7¾	5⅝	Am Zinc L&S	14	6¼	6	6	— ⅜
33	30	Am Zinc pr pf	2	29¾	29	29½	Feb 18
36½	26	Anaconda (½e)	50	28⅜	28	28	—1⅛
54⅞	45	Anacon W & C	1	46	46	46	—3
20¼	17	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
15⅜	11½	Andes Copper (¼e)	1	13½	13½	13½	Feb 7
2½	2¼	A P W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 2
29½	25½	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	Feb 16
103⅛	101	Armour Del pf (7)	5	101¾	101	101	— ¾
6⅛	5	Armour Ill	18	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
52	44	Armour Ill pr pf	1	47	47	47	— ¾
65	65	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
58	45½	Armstr'ng Cork(¼g)	3	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅜
11¼	9⅝	Arnold Const (¼g)	8	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
10⅜	8	Artloom Corp	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ½
10⅜	7⅞	Assd Dry Goods	2	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
70	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)		70	70	70	Jan 4
52⅞	51½	Assd D G 2 pf	1	51½	51½	51½	Feb 1
35	33	Associates Inv (2)	3	35	34½	35	Feb 16
42⅞	31½	Atch T & S F	12	35	33½	33½	—1½
69½	59¼	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	1	63	63	63	— ¼
30½	20	Atl Coast Line	3	22¼	22	22	—1
8	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7	7	7	Feb 6
15	11	Atl G & W In pf	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
23½	21⅜	Atl Refining (1)	*14	21½	20⅞	21	— ½
110	107	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	107	107	107	Feb 14
8⅞	7⅞	Atlas Corp (½e)	4	8	8	8	— ⅛
45⅞	44	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	45½	45½	45½	— ⅛
66¾	57	Atlas Powder (½g)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	Feb 16
6½	5	Atlas Tack	1	6½	6½	6½	Feb 16
4¼	3⅜	Auburn Auto	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ¼
3⅞	2¾	Aust Nichols	*2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Feb 7
8⅞	6½	Aviation Cp (.18½e)	34	7½	7¼	7¼	— ½

B

17⅜	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	37	14	13¼	13¼	— ⅞
8¾	5½	Balt & Ohio	10	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
10⅜	6¾	Balt & Ohio pf	6	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
30½	20½	Bangor & Ar (2½)	7	25½	25	25½	+1½
21½	15⅜	Barber Asphalt	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¾
13	9½	Barker Bros	2	9⅝	9½	9½	Feb 17
19½	15¼	Barnsdall Oil (1)	52	15½	15	15⅜	— ⅛
21¼	18	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	16	20¾	19⅞	20¼	—1
19⅜	17½	Beatrice Cream (1)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
99	98½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	2	99	98½	99	Jan 20
125	121	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	2	122½	122	122	Feb 17
8⅞	7½	Belding-Hem (.70)	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
73⅝	72⅜	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	Jan 20
29¾	22¾	Bendix Aviation	90	27⅜	26½	26⅞	—1⅜
20	18⅞	Benef Ind Ln (1.65e)	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
51½	51½	Benef Ind Ln pf(2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Feb 18
55	49	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	Feb 16
80	60¼	Beth Steel	77	70	68⅛	68⅝	—2⅜
18	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
115	106¼	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	114	114	114	— ¼
26½	22	Bigelow-Sanford	2	26½	26½	26½	Feb 18
22⅜	17½	Black & Decker(½e)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
17¾	13	Blaw-Knox	11	13¾	13½	13½	+ ¾
34¾	24¼	Boeing Airplane	65	30¾	29½	29⅞	—1⅞
28½	22¼	Bohn Al & Br (½e)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅝
14¼	12½	Bond Stores (.60e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
19½	16½	Borden Co (.30g)	42	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	— ⅜
32	24⅞	Borg-Warner (¾e)	10	25¼	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
2½	2	Boston & Maine	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 10
27	24	Bower Roll B (2)	1	24	24	24	Feb 16
7⅞	7	Brewing Corp (.30g)	5	7½	7¼	7½	
15⅞	11½	Bridgeport Brass	5	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ¾
21⅞	22½	Briggs Mfg (1e)	16	25	24½	24½	—1⅜
39½	34¼	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	35½	35½	35½	Feb 17
46½	43	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	45	45	45	Feb 18
2	1⅜	Bklyn & Qu Trans	3	2	1⅞	2	
9¾	8½	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	1	9	9	9	— ¼
13	10⅞	Bklyn-Man Tr	16	12¾	12¼	12½	+ ⅜
42	37½	Bklyn-M Tr pf	8	41	40	40	— ¾
19⅜	15⅞	Bklyn Un Gas	2	17½	17⅛	17¼	— ¾
34	31⅛	Brown Shoe (½g)	1	34	34	34	Feb 17
13⅜	10¾	Brun'wick-Balke(1e)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	Feb 18
13⅛	10	Bucyrus-Erie	3	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅜
8	6	Budd Mfg	17	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
5⅝	4¼	Budd Wheel	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
30	23¼	Bullard Co	1	26⅛	25½	25½	—2¼
32¾	24¾	Bulova Watch (2)	2	29½	29¼	29¼	— ¾
14¾	12¾	Burling Mills (1)	2	13	13	13	— ⅛
18¾	15⅞	Burr Ad Mach (.10g)	6	17	16¾	17	— ½
2⅜	1¾	Bush Terminal	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	7¼	Butler Bros (.15g)	4	8	7¾	8	Feb 18
22⅜	19½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	22	22	22	— ¼
4	3½	Butte Cop & Zinc	13	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
13¼	9	Byers (AM) Co	1	10	10	10	— ½
17⅞	14⅝	Byron Jackson (¾g)	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛

C

18	15¾	Calif Packing	7	17	16¾	16⅞	
49¾	49¼	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Feb 10
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	51	1⅛	1	1	
8⅝	6½	Calumet & Hec (¼e)	6	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
17¾	14	Campbell Wyant	1	15	14¾	15	Feb 16
20⅜	17	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	12	18¼	17½	17½	—1
6¼	4¾	Canad Pacific	12	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
32½	30½	Cannon Mills (¼g)	8	30¾	30⅛	30½	Feb 15
7⅜	6¼	Capital Ad A	1	6½	6½	6½	Feb 10
20½	17½	Carpenter Steel (.40)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Feb 18
3⅞	3⅛	Carriers & Gn (.05g)	4	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
94¾	82	Case (JI) Co (5e)	5	85	84	84	—2
47½	42	Caterpil Tractor (2)	13	46¾	46⅛	46⅝	— ¾
107⅛	105⅜	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	106	106	106	Feb 18
24⅜	17⅝	Celanese Corp	29	20⅝	20⅛	20¼	— ⅝
94	89	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	89	89	89	
19⅛	14¼	Celotex Corp	7	17	16	16	—1
22½	20½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	20½	20½	20½	
5¼	3¾	Cent Foundry	1	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
9½	7	Cent R R N J	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
5½	4½	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Feb 18
4⅞	4½	Century Rib M	1	4½	4½	4½	Feb 2
52⅞	39½	Cerro de Pas (1g)	3	42	42	42	—1
13	9⅝	Certain-teed Prod	2	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
30	23½	Champ Pap & P	1	27⅜	27	27	—2⅛
8⅞	8	Checker Cab	1	8⅜	8	8⅜	Feb 15
39½	31	Ches & Ohio (½g)	29	35	34⅞	34⅞	—1
88½	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	2	88	88	88	
24⅝	19⅝	Ches Corp (½g)	2	21½	21⅛	21½	Feb 17
⅝	⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	½	½	½	Feb 6
3¾	1¼	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2½	2½	2½	Feb 17
1	¾	Chi & N West	2	¾	¾	¾	
3½	2½	Chi & N West pf	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 18
⅜	⅜	Chi Great West	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb 18
3⅞	2½	Chi Great W pf	3	2¾	2⅝	2½	Feb 17
12¾	11	Chi Mail Order (¼g)	1	11½	11½	11½	
½	⅜	Chi M St P & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Feb 18
1⅛	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
20¼	15	Chi Pneu Tool	11	17	16⅜	16¾	— ⅛
37¼	34½	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	3	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ¼
48	45½	Chi Pn T cv pf (2½)	1	46½	46	46¼	Feb 3
¾	½	Chi Rock Is & Pac	5	¾	¾	¾	Feb 6
1½	⅞	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb 17
1⅞	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Feb 17
8⅜	8½	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Feb 7
14⅞	12½	Chick Cot Oil (¾e)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅜
13⅛	9⅜	Childs Co	3	11	10½	10½	— ⅜
84	66½	Chrysler Corp (1g)	109	76½	74¼	74⅜	—3¼
10⅞	9⅜	City Ice & P (.30g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Feb 18
9¼	8	City Stores	1	8	8	8	Feb 18
4½	3¼	Clark Equip (¾e)	1	21	20	20	Feb 18
28½	24	Clev Graph Br (1e)	3	28½	27¾	27¾	— ¼
60⅛	50	Climax Molyb(1.20a)	5	51	50⅜	51	— ½
29¾	23¾	Cluett Peabody(.85e)	43	29¾	28¼	28½	—1¼
133	125	Coca-Cola (4½e)	3	130¼	130¼	130¼	Feb 16
61½	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61½	61½	61½	Feb 18
15⅛	11⅜	Colgate-Palm (½)	48	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
104	101⅞	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	103	102⅞	102⅞	— ⅛
36¼	25	Collins & Aik (¼g)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅞
23¾	16¼	Col Fuel & Iron	3	19¼	18⅞	19¼	Feb 18
17⅛	15½	Colum Br'cast A (1)	3	16	15⅝	16	Feb 16
16¾	15½	Colum Br'cast B (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Feb 16
9	6⅝	Col Gas & El	48	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
88⅜	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	86	85½	85½	—2¼
15⅜	11	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	5	12⅞	12	12	— ¾
29¼	26½	Col Pict pf (2¾)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	Feb 10
93	83	Colum Carbon (4)	1	85	85	85	
57	46	Coml Credit (4)	4	53⅜	53	53	—1
107⅝	105¾	Coml Cred pf (4¾)	1	107½	107½	107½	Feb 6
60	49½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	6	55¾	54½	54½	—1⅜
110	107¼	Coml Inv cv pf (4¼)	13	110	110	110	Feb 14
13⅜	10⅜	Coml Solvents	96	12⅞	12¼	12½	— ¾
2½	1½	Com'wlth & South	18	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
63½	45¾	Com & So pf (¾k)	9	61	60	60	—1½
28	26¾	Com'wlth Edis (1.60)	28	28	27¾	27⅞	— ⅛
8¾	7¼	Conde Nast	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
30⅜	24¾	Congol-Nairn (¼g)	5	27⅛	27	27	
8¾	6	Congress Cigar §	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec 29
25½	18¾	Consol Aircraft (1e)	7	21½	21	21	— ⅞
8¼	6⅞	Consol Cigar (¾g)	1	8	8	8	Feb 15
34⅜	29¼	Consol Edison (2)	58	33	32½	32¼	—1¼
103⅞	101¾	Consol Edison pf (5)	8	103⅜	103⅜	103⅞	
2⅝	1½	Consol Film (¼k)	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Feb 18
11⅝	9	Consol Film pf (1e)	1	11½	11⅛	11½	
2⅛	1½	Consol Oil (.80)	16	8½	8⅜	8½	
3¼	2¾	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 11
3¾	2⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
40⅜	36⅝	Consol'n Coal pf	1	12	12	12	Feb 16
117	114	Consol Oil Corp	38	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅜
1¼	⅜	Consol Textile	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb 18
78	72½	Consumers Pow (1.40)	3	76½	75½	76½	
51	42½	Con Motors (¾g)	154	48⅛	46⅝	47⅛	—2
125¼	123¼	Con Motors pf (5)	2	125	125	125	Feb 18
6⅞	5½	Con Out Advert	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Feb 17
37¼	34	Con Out Adv A (2e)	2	36½	36	36	Feb 11
10⅞	8⅜	Con Print Ink (.10g)	1	9	9	9	— ⅜
1⅜	1¼	Con Pub Service	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
28	19½	Con Ry Signal	4	22¼	21⅜	21⅜	—1⅛
1⅜	1¼	Con Real & Util	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
20¼	17⅜	Con Real & Util pf	4	17¾	17¾	17¾	
41	29	Con Refractories	3	32¼	31	31	—1¾
15½	11½	Con Thea Eq (1)	8	12⅞

Commerce and Finance

Better Tone in Steel Market; Trend Upward; Scrap Prices Firm

Business and Industry

• Policies to Bring Prosperity Listed By Manufacturers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—The absence of Federal measures harmful to private enterprise and the recognition by business that some Federal control is necessary for the public good features seven recommendations for fostering recovery and prosperity issued to the nation's businessmen by the National Association of Manufacturers here.

The recommendations comprise the second part of the report of the association's committee on study of depressions. The committee, comprised of more than 50 leading industrialists and economists under the chairmanship of W. T. Holliday, president of the Standard Oil Company, issued the first section of its report last week in which were outlined what it held were the causes of the depression and discussed Federal, industrial and labor policies which it held must be avoided if recovery is to go forward.

Seven Major Points

The seven major points which the committee declared should determine the relationship between Government and business for the benefit of the nation follow:

1. Absence of Governmental activity which prevents the effective functioning of private enterprise.

2. Support by the general public of Governmental policies which will promote vigorous and efficient functioning of private enterprise, based on historic and logical demonstration that because of its accomplishments, this system of private enterprise is superior to any other system yet tried or proposed.

3. Recognition by private business that regulation, for the public good, of certain aspects of private enterprise is an essential function of government. Absence of business hostility toward the performance of this function by Government is urged.

4. Recognition by Government that regulation of private business is different from, and does not justify, direct control of the facilities of private business engaged in the production or exchange of goods ands services. Necessary rules prescribing the regulation of business should be embodied in specific statutes and administered, in so far as possible, by the established executive departments of Government, subject to adequate review of the law and the facts by the regular judicial branches of Government.

5. Moderate and equitable taxes, not having as their purpose the control or uneconomic restriction of individuals or corporations engaged in industry, agriculture or commerce.

6. Restriction of public debt to levels which do not constitute a threat to currency stability, impose undue burdens on the taxpayers to meet interest and amortization requirements or leave no margin to meet domestic or foreign emergencies.

7. Restriction of Governmental expenditures, including Federal, state and local, within Government income, and maintenance of reasonable relation between Government income and national income.

General Agreement Needed

Commenting on the report, Howard Coonley, president of the association, declared that "sustained prosperity in the United States can only be secured by a general agreement of all groups upon the conditions which must prevail if such prosperity is to be maintained."

The report, which was the result of an 18 months' study, declared that fair competition should be encouraged and relied upon as the test of efficiency and guarantor of national progress, with monopoly to be prevented, except in such cases as "legal monopoly" as patents and copyrights.

The committee stressed that it should be recognized that private industry cannot compete with Federally subsidized industry and that such competition discouraged private industry.

It likewise urged prices for agricultural, industrial, and commercial goods high enough to maintain purchasing power, an avoidance of unnecessary and uneconomic price and wage rigidities and the absence of private or Federal restriction on the marketing of goods.

It also called for the availability of adequate credit for sustaining enterprises and for encouraging research as a requisite to prosperity. It warned, however, against too much credit as conducive to uneconomic booms.

Western Group to Protest Any Pacts Affecting Wool

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative James F. O'Connor (D), Montana, said a Rocky Mountain group decided to lodge a "strong protest" with Secretary Cordell Hull against any reciprocal trade agreements that might tend to lower the price of domestic wool.

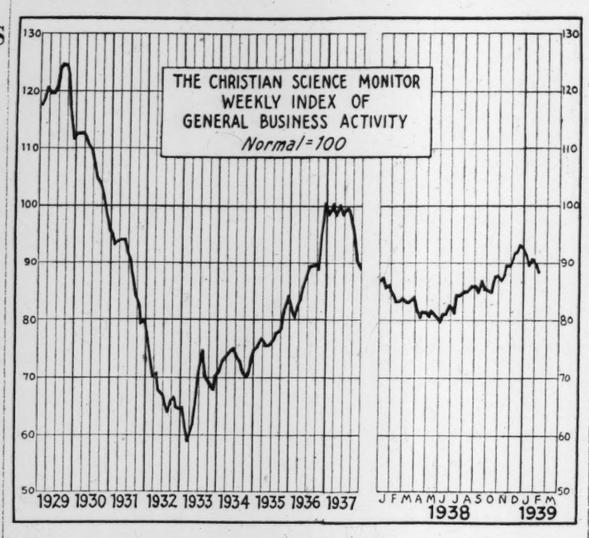
Mr. O'Connor said "mere talk" about a possible agreement with Australia has "already caused the price to sag and we are determined to do what we can to keep western sheepmen from being sold down the river."

He said present prices must be maintained or the West would be faced with a situation in the wool industry "similar to the one the cattlemen are facing as a result of the recent trade agreement with Canada."

The group met today at the request of Representative Abe Murdock (D), Utah, who previously had accused "eastern speculators" of "deliberately attempting to depress the price of wool for personal gain."

That phase of the situation will be discussed with Mr. Hull, Mr. O'Connor said, but no action was taken on another of Mr. Murdock's suggestions that pressure be brought to bear on the Commodity Credit Corporation to control wool trading practices.

Monitor Weekly Business Index Continues Its Downward Course



A further decline in general business activity was recorded by The Christian Science Monitor index in the week ended Feb. 11. Dipping from the level of 89.3 on Feb. 4, the index slid off to 88.1 (prel.) on Feb. 11, a loss of 1.2 points for the week and 2.7 points below the high in the latter half of January. A year ago on Feb. 12 the index registered 83.2.

Declines were again recorded in all three of the components of the index. Only miscellaneous freight carloadings showed a moderate advance in the reported total, but the increase fell short of seasonal expectations and the adjusted index continued its decline of recent weeks, reaching a level nearly 10 points below the December high. Compared with a year ago, however, the index still shows a substantial gain.

Electric power production and bank debits outside New York City dropped off more than seasonally, the former dipping only slightly, while the latter showed a sharp decline on an adjusted basis. Power output is maintaining a substantial lead over a year ago, but the debits series has slumped off to a level only slightly above that of last year.

Reports of industrial activity during the past week were somewhat mixed while retail trade scored a definite gain. Steel operations moved ahead a point reaching the year's high of 55 per cent of capacity, but orders have been relatively slow with railroads providing the chief demand.

Automobile production eased off last week to 79,860 units, compared with 84,500 in the previous week, but this was regarded in the industry as a normal slackening and manufacturers are apparently still optimistic as a result of sales gains.

Retail trade activity was somewhat irregular last week owing to freakish weather over the country but the volume for the week showed a definite increase over the preceding period and was about 3 to 6 per cent higher than a year ago, according to Dun & Bradstreet estimates.

Commodity prices held about unchanged the Bureau of Labor Statistics index showed with declines in farm products offset by gains in certain foods, silk, and petroleum products.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Feb.11.* 1939	Feb.4. 1939	Feb.12. 1938
Combined index	88.1	89.3	83.2
Bk.deb outside NYC	79.4	83.0	79.1
Elec pow production	95.1	95.3	89.0
Misc carloadings	82.8	83.5	75.7

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Some folks here think the way the stock market keeps knocking at the 146 level means that some day soon it will break through and go on up perhaps another 10 points, i.e. back to near the November highs; but nobody can seem to get very enthusiastic about the possibilities.

About two weeks ago, just as the market got to the point where it would give a definite signal either that we were still in a bull market or that we weren't, it started moving sidewise and evading the issue. Volume fell, and on Tuesday it was the smallest for any full trading session since just before Labor Day. So some people expect a decision soon, but the longer it takes, the less certainly would a rise mean a resumption of the bull market.

So dull was the market on Wednesday that when the SEC. exploded its bomb among the holders of Callahan Zinc-Lead, and the stock tumbled precipitately from 2 to ⅝, Norman Stabler of the Tribune, in that paper's market column, said it had the effect of a well-placed sneeze in a microphone. The tape in the last hour was figuratively galvanized. (zinc-plated)

Aircraft Issues Soar

The aircrafts gave the outstanding performance. They go up with every news story from Washington about why and how France is to get American planes, and news of a Dutch order near the close of Saturday's market lifted the leading aviation stocks in most cases to new highs and some of them to new all-time highs.

The business news took on a little better color last week. Steel operations again rose, and they will rise slightly this week; and scrap steel emerged from its hibernation and advanced 25 cents. Nobody can decide how serious is the automobile inventory situation because apparently different manufacturers are following different policies but it is still a point of much interest here.

The Chrysler $1 dividend was a little better than hoped, and the motors put on a good show, particularly on Saturday. FHA mortgages are again running about 100 per cent above a year ago, as they were in the summer, and Dodge reported 37-state January construction up 30 per cent over January, 1938.

Commodities still lag, particularly the metals. Lead was again cut 10 points to 4.75 cents New York; it has been gaining and losing these ten points off and on now since Christmas. The copper statistics were a little worse than expected; London copper is weak, and the domestic producers' price here of 11¼ cents looks even more high-and-dry than it did last fall, somehow reminiscent of the 18-cent price at which copper was pegged in 1929-1930 while National City got out of Anaconda.

Sugar Price Record Low

Henderson cut refined sugar to 4.20 cents, which, if you allow for the 53½-cent processing tax, is the lowest price on record, as the trade waits in vain for a little tightening of the quota. The IRRC failed to increase the rubber export quota, despite the high consumption rate, but rubber futures didn't show much appreciation. In fact about the only commodity with any strength is silk, which has gone up this year so far, the Japanese Government is rumored ready to release further supplies.

Investment bankers, having lost interest in the insurance quiz, got quite excited about the Cincinnati Union Terminal offering. Apparently Morgan and Kuhn, Loeb worked up the deal and were going to offer it; it goes traditionally to them, and is an example of the perquisites which go with control of the ex-Van Sweringen empire. But Robert R. Young, head of Alleghany and temporarily ex-head of the rest of the empire, which is getting about as shadowy as the old Holy Roman Empire, is "mad" at Morgan and Guaranty Trust, and publicity suggested the gravy he squeezed out of the deal by a public sale at competitive bidding.

Small Underwriter's Profit

Morgan and Kuhn, Loeb promptly withdrew, according to custom. A number of syndicates bid, including one headed by Halsey, Stuart & Company, between whom and the Morgan interests there is little love lost. Lehman Brothers, however, to their sorrow, turned out to have placed the high bid, and undertook to sell it at the incredibly small underwriters' spread of about five-eighths point on a 3 per cent basis, which is not much more than an over-the-counter house makes on a net transaction when it has a known customer

It has long been asserted that competitive bidding on such deals can be successful only in a rising market, but despite the current stratospheric level of gilt-edge bonds, this deal stuck, for when such deals do not promptly "go out the window," they stay on the shelf for some time, despite the fact that the issue may be an excellent one and fairly priced, as this is.

So unless some big insurance companies come promptly to the rescue, the early discomfiture of the Morgan group may turn out to be a case of he who laughs last. However, one other outcome is possible. The zealous SEC has stood out for some time in favor of competitive bidding for all big corporate offerings, and for a severance of established banker-corporation ties. Even the more seasoned ICC has been thinking seriously along the line of making more railroad offerings go at competitive bidding, as it did a few years ago when it ruled that equipment trust certificates must be so sold.

The Terminal Issue

The thought occurs here that perhaps terminal offerings such as this week's may be put in the same class as equipment trusts. Nowadays they are better than some equipments; the Cincinnati Terminal bonds are guaranteed jointly and severally by seven roads including Central. Cincinnati is a terminal point between Official and Southern territory. Only one of these seven roads has to stay in the black for the bonds to be good.

Nobody here seemed much worried about the New Jersey bank failure. It had mortgage trouble. The FDIC acted promptly. There was a slight increase in currency circulation in this Reserve district, more than in others, but not even a flurry in New Jersey tax-exempts, of which the bank had quite a few which presumably the FDIC will have to sell. Incidentally the bank was insurer on a large number of real estate titles and mortgages, apart from its commercial banking business, and holders and mortgagees of this real estate will be obliged to get other guarantors.

Wallace, Hillman Urge Labor, Farm, Industry Council

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace and Sidney Hillman, Vice-President of C. I. O., joined in proposing an intergroup council of agriculture, labor and industry, which with the aid of Government, would work together for economic reconstruction.

Charles R. Hook, of Middletown, Ohio, steel manufacturer and Chairman of the Board of the National Association of Manufacturers, pledged the support of industry, asserting "it is ready and anxious to put its shoulder to the wheel along with agriculture, labor and Government."

These three leaders, with Secretary Wallace representing the dual roll of agriculture and Government, were speakers at the concluding session of the National Farm Institute, which for two days discussed economic inter-group relations.

To Form Own Council

In proposing the plan, Secretary Wallace said it would probably be most consistent with American traditions of democracy for agriculture, industry and labor to form their own council, on their own initiative and entirely independent of the Government, but prepared always to co-operate with the Government in promoting the prosperity of all groups.

"It should, if possible," the Secretary said, "be based only on behalf of the general welfare.

"The council, if one is formed, should try to define what is meant by the general welfare, find out whether certain policies help or injure the general welfare, and work to create a better understanding of what is needed to improve the general welfare. The council could improve the mutual understanding of the problems of the different groups in balance with each other. This greater mutual understanding would in itself build mutual confidence.

"Furthermore, the council would be in a better position than any other type of agency to obtain reliable explanations of Governmental policies in the matters of spending, debt and regulation, which directly affect confidence.

"I suggest also that this council give its immediate consideration to the development of a concerted program of expansion in the volume of industrial and commercial activity and to the price and wage policies in each industry which would be consistent with such a program of expansion.

"It could call upon Government for such assistance as it felt was necessary in adding this program of increased production."

Would End Distrust

After urging a "national conference of labor, agriculture, industry and Government for the reconstruction of our economic life," Mr. Hillman, who is also President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, pleaded with farmers to drop their traditional distrust of industrial labor.

"Though both labor and agriculture," Mr. Hillman said, "because of their long and often bitter struggles against great aggregates of capital, have looked with suspicion upon the organization of special interests, the processes of economic democracy require co-operative action by responsible representatives of well-organized groups, and no program of reconstruction can succeed today without the assistance of Government."

Mr. Hook declared that industry was not stopping with a public offer to co-operate with agriculture, labor, Government or anybody else.

"It is not only seeking other groups outside industry with whom it can work for the national welfare," he said. "Industry is also working internally, within its own ranks, to contribute every ounce of its own resources and its own power to the battle for national well-being."

Inflexibility of industrial prices and wages while agricultural prices were forced to undergo radical changes, were blamed by other speakers.

Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, asserted the free flow of goods and services had been seriously curtailed by inflexible prices and wages which are maintained by purely artificial factors.

Farmers' Objective

"The objective we should all strive for is an economic system," he said, "under which commodity prices, the wages of labor, prices for manufactured goods and farm prices are kept in such relation to one another as to permit the widest possible exchange of goods and services by all."

O. B. Jesness, Chief of the Division of Agricultural Economics at the University of Minnesota, said the depression served to focus attention more directly than ever before on the difference in flexibility of agricultural and industrial prices.

"The contrast in behavior of agriculture and industry," he observed, "now stands out very clearly. When a period of depression comes along it is impossible to move the same volume of goods and maintain prices. The alternatives are either to reduce output or else to accept lower prices. By and large, industry does the former; agriculture the latter."

Louis J. Taber, Columbus, Ohio, Master of the National Grange, told the Institute that the farmer believes in the right of labor to organize and the right to use the power of collective bargaining.

At the same time, however, Mr. Taber said farmers deplored the "sit-down strike and some seemingly unfair decisions of the Labor Relations Board."

Directing attention to the industrialists, Mr. Taber said that farmers long ago learned that unless business was prosperous and financial institutions were sound, farm prosperity could not be secured or maintained. He contended, however, that farmers receive too small a portion of the national income, on a basis of percentage of population, capital invested and people gainfully employed.

For Co-operation

© Harris & Ewing

Sidney Hillman

Vice-President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Pennsylvania Road Net 23c Share In 1938; $1.45 in '37

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad sent to more than 200,000 stockholders showed that despite a drop in operating revenue of $95,549,267, the company closed 1938 with a surplus of $3,010,781.

This surplus was 0.46 per cent upon the outstanding capital stock, compared with 2.9 per cent in 1937, and 23 cents per share (par $50) compared with $1.45 in 1937.

The dividend of 1 per cent paid last year was not fully earned and was charged to profit and loss which accounts at the end of the year stood at $161,593,633, compared with $171,018,489 at the end of 1937.

The net income for the year was $11,046,100, a decrease of $16,232,538 compared with the previous year.

The funded debt of the company was decreased $6,482,910.

Referring to the "necessity for a constructive national transportation policy," President M. W. Clement told the stockholders "when the effect of subsidized competition upon the railroads is considered, the question becomes more acute."

"In 1926," he said, "75½ per cent of the ton miles of all freight transported in this country was carried by the railroads, and in 1937 the percentage declined to 64½. The appeal of the railroads, therefore, for equal opportunity to do business is well justified."

President Clement said it was hoped that out of the legislation recommended to President Roosevelt in the railroad report presented to him last December 23 would "emerge a constructive national transportation program."

"Helpful legislation and uniform regulation," he said, "should be a strong factor in correcting the unsatisfactory railroad situation, with great benefits to the country at large in every field of endeavor."

Copper Consumption, Output Unbalanced

NEW YORK (AP)—World copper statistics released during the week revealed that neither domestic or foreign production has been reduced enough to bring a balance between output and consumption. A bright facet of the report, however, was a rebound in domestic shipments over December.

Copper men agreed the full effect of the recent curtailment moves here and abroad would be shown only in the February figures.

The deadlock continued between a domestic price for refined copper of 11¼ cents and a foreign price hovering closely to the 10-cent mark. Commenting on this disparity, a leading London analyst of trends in the red metal said:

"There is no doubt that either American producers will have to reduce their price for domestic consumption to about 10 cents per pound to encourage purchases or a further decrease of about 10 per cent in production all over the world will have to be effected."

Plans for Vacations By Aluminum Co.

PITTSBURGH (AP)—A plan providing one to two-week vacations with pay for 18,000 hourly paid employees has been announced by the Aluminum Company of America.

Employees who have had at least two years of continuous service and who have worked at least 1,200 hours in the preceding 52 weeks will be entitled to a week's vacation, and employes with 10 or more years continuous service will be entitled to two weeks vacation.

The workers may, if they choose, work during the vacation period and receive their regular wages in addition to their vacation pay. The company estimated employees would receive more than $500,000 additional pay under the plan.

National Lead Co.'s Net Earnings Lower in 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Lead Co. and its domestic subsidiaries reported for 1938 consolidated net profit of $4,283,140, equal to 75 cents a share on the common stock after allowing for Class A and B preferred dividends.

In addition, the company estimated its equity in undivided profits or losses of foreign subsidiaries or controlled companies was equivalent to seven cents a share on the common. Excluded from the estimate, it was explained, were earnings of two German units.

The earnings compared with a net 1937 profit of $4,886,951, equal to 94 cents a share on the common. The 1937 equity in undivided profits or losses of foreign units was estimated as equivalent to 25 cents a share on the common.

Steel Operations Rise 1 Point To 55 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel markets have a better tone, says the magazine Steel. A steady or upward trend in demand for most products, a gain of 1 point to 55 per cent in the national steelmaking rate and more strength in scrap prices in certain districts is in evidence.

"The shorter month will work against February's comparison with January in bookings," says the report, "but the difference between the two periods is expected to be slight. In some areas miscellaneous consumers are furnishing a large share of latest gains in business.

Orders Are Steady

"Steel users still are reluctant to order far ahead. The resulting large number of small purchases is preventing accumulation of mill backlogs, but the steady flow of such business is indicative of sustained consumption.

"Automobile companies are following a similar buying policy, ordering in relatively small lots but more frequently than was the general practice in past years.

"Whether or not price uncertainty constitutes a factor in the desire of steel buyers to restrict inventories, the tendency in quotations recently has been toward firmness. This is reflected in indications that some products may be advanced next quarter.

"Rail orders are light, but a number of roads have yet to enter the market for 1939 requirements. Backlogs are substantially heavier than a year ago.

"Railroad equipment markets are only moderately active. Outstanding is the proposal of the Milwaukee Road to build 1000 box cars in its own shops and plans of the Chicago & North Western to order 900 freight cars. The latter also may buy 20,000 tons of rails.

Tin Plate Output Up

"Tin plate production is up to a new high for the year to date at 52 per cent on further gains in demand. Additional improvement is in sight with the approach of the more active season for food packing.

"Gains in operations last week were well distributed. These included 1 point at Pittsburgh to 47 per cent, 1.5 points at Chicago to 52.5, 1 point in eastern Pennsylvania to 37, 2 points at Wheeling to 66, 3 points at Birmingham to 83, 5 points at St. Louis to 55 and 1 point at Youngstown to 45. Buffalo was down 2 points to 35 and Detroit was off 5 to 89. Unchanged districts were Cleveland at 56.5, Cincinnati at 55 and New England at 70," concludes the report.

Scrap is steady in most areas and stronger in several. A 50-cent advance at Chicago raises the scrap composite 17 cents to $14.96. The finished steel composite is unchanged at $56.50.

Realtors Back Move Raising Amount Of Insurance by FHA

WASHINGTON (AP)—Real estate dealers backed legislation to raise the aggregate amount of insured mortgages which can be outstanding at any one time under the National Housing Act.

The present limitation is $3,000,000,000, but the pending legislation would raise this to $6,000,000,000.

E. L. Ostendorf, of Cleveland, O., President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, who said he represented 14,000 members and firms, asked the House Banking and Currency Committee to act "as quickly as possible."

"The Act has done more for homeowners than any other single piece of legislation ever enacted," he said.

Your Income Tax

No. 19

Bad Debts—Year in Which Deductible

To be allowed as a deduction from gross income, a bad debt must have been determined by the taxpayer to be worthless within the taxable year for which it is claimed and, where books are kept, it also must have been charged off within the same year. The necessity for this provision is obvious. If a debt could be deducted without the requirement that it be charged off the taxpayer's books, the certainty of its worthlessness would be open to question. Neither the taxpayer nor the Government could be certain that a debt would not be claimed more than once.

If a bad debt were allowed as a deduction without regard to the year when it became worthless, such charges could be accumulated to be deducted in a year when there was a large income.

The burden is upon the taxpayer to show that a debt claimed as a deduction was without value during the taxable year. A statement should be attached to the return showing the propriety of any deduction for bad debts. If in the exercise of sound business judgment a taxpayer concludes, after making every reasonable effort to determine whether there is likelihood of recovery, that the debt is of no value, deduction for such debt is allowable. Court action as proof that the debt is worthless is not essential.

It is optional with the taxpayer, in a year prior to that in which a debt becomes wholly worthless, to take a deduction for partial loss if partial worthlessness occurs.

The provisions of the Revenue Act of 1938 with respect to bad debt and partial bad-debt deductions are not applicable to a taxpayer, other than a bank as defined by the Act, where the debt is evidenced by bonds, debentures, notes, or certificates, or other evidences of indebtedness, issued by any corporation (including those issued by a government or political subdivision thereof), with interest coupons or in registered form.

Industry Tells Recovery Plans It Hopes Hopkins Will Propose

NEW YORK (AP)—Leading industrialists today outlined the program they hope Secretary of Commerce Harry I. Hopkins will endorse in a speech at Des Moines, Iowa, this week.

Mr. Hopkins is expected to announce details of a program worked out in secret conferences with big business leaders at Washington during the past two months in preparation for an Administration-sponsored "drive for lasting recovery."

Prominent members of the Business Advisory Council of the department who collaborated on the plan flatly refused to discuss it, but on the basis of discussions with outside executives, it is possible at least to give the outlines of the program business hopes for.

Tax Law Change Awaited

First in order, the executives hope, will be changes in the tax laws and in Securities and Exchange Commission law and procedure.

Wall Street financiers whose advice has been sought in the program say that a primary need is to stimulate the flow into industry of the largest reservoir of stagnant capital resources ever accumulated in the history of the world.

The banking leaders said they hope at least these changes will be made:

1. Virtual elimination of the undistributed profits tax, to attract investors.

2. Re-enactment of the Harrison amendment to greatly reduce the tax—bringing it down as much as 80 per cent to around 20—on profits on the sale of securities held only a short time. Financiers say they believe this would start a flood of equity or common stock buying, which would in turn permit the flotation of vast sums of new corporate securities in the equity division, which would in turn make possible wholesale expansion of business, especially in the utility field and in heavy industry generally.

3. Plan for balancing the budget at the earliest practical time, even if additional revenue be necessary; provide for at least part of this additional revenue by broadening the income tax base along the lines proposed by Senator Robert La Follette, and by opening up other new sources of revenue—such as ending exemption of Federal and State securities and of public office holders. If this were done without substantially increasing existing tax rates, financiers say the result should be greatly beneficial to the nation's credit structure.

SEC Changes Hoped For

4. Graduate corporate taxes.

Changes hoped for in the Securities and Exchange Commission structure are chiefly along two lines:

1. Altering the law or present procedure to make large investors less fearful of entering the equity market on a big scale. Some say the fear that under present procedure such transactions will not only be scrutinized but may lead to public censure is a factor in keeping capital out of the equity field.

2. Simplify the procedure necessary for the new financing and exchange of securities for the purpose of consolidations, etc. Some said that other factors being equal, these difficulties had forestalled many new corporate ventures, and were proving a serious obstacle to integration in the utility field.

For a utility program which could unloose capital spending on a scale to get heavy industry moving—described as a basic requirement for sustained recovery—in addition to the above changes, utility executives said that the Government would have to reassure investors that it did not intend to "compete" further with private industry in such ventures as the Tennessee Valley Authority.

President Roosevelt a few days ago said publicly the Government did not intend to go beyond present plans in that field. Wendell L. Willkie, President of Commonwealth & Southern Corp., who has fought the Administration for six years over TVA and recently settled most of his grievances with the Administration, urged that this intention be committed to writing to give "absolute assurance to investors."

In the railroad field, Mr. Hopkins' efforts were said to have been instrumental, through intermediaries, in bringing together a number of dissident factions.

New Transportation Act Likely

A new general transportation act is almost completed, and may be ready for submission to Congress this week, rail executives said.

In this bill, various factions have finally compromised their differences, it was said, in the effort to work out a program for all transportation which would have a chance of working for the next decade or so, without new dislocations.

Only two major problems remain to be solved, it was said, and these will probably be worked out in committee hearings.

One is the question of direct Government subsidies to the railroads—which many leading rail executives say would inevitably lead to Government ownership, a result they abhor. Some other groups in the field, however, continue to press argument for subsidies, chief among them the railroad equipment sellers.

Another is the means of equalizing present cost differentials, such as heavier taxes, which penalize the roads in comparison with other means of transport, they said. The road executives, however, have gone on record as not wishing to be so selfish that the means adopted would injure other transportation groups.

A basically new approach to the whole coal industry problem probably will involve substantial Government aid to cure these "sore spots" in the national economy, industrialists said. Less far-reaching expedients have already shown their inadequacy, they said.

May Modify Labor Policies

Labor policies constitute the last great phase of the program, it was said.

The Business Advisory Council, it was said, has done its best to convince hostile executives that the general principles of the Wagner Act were good for industry. However, Mr. Hopkins was said to have agreed to do certain things, if possible. Among these were said to be:

1. A campaign to bring about peace between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O., in order to prevent factional labor disputes which have been costly and extremely troublesome to some of the largest industries during the past two or three years.

2. Modification of the National Labor Board procedure. Some executives say that if the board went no further than the provisions of the law in handling of complaints, a considerable proportion of big business' grievances would adjust themselves.

3. The Walsh-Healey Act, designed to help labor by permitting the Government to buy materials only from factories in which standard union wage scales are paid, has penalized in some instances factories against which labor has made no complaint, it was said. Mr. Hopkins is said to have agreed to attempt to obtain a modification of the act to cover cases complained of.

Nationally known executives in the fields of finance, heavy industry, the railroads and the utilities, whose opinions were sought, all agreed, even those who have been sharply critical of the Administration, that if the Hopkins program is substantially as outlined above, and if it receives the oral support of the President, a lasting recovery may be expected—its duration depending upon continued support of the President.

Lendable Reserves Off for 3rd Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lendable excess reserves of the nation's banks declined for the third straight week to $3,170,000,000 in the week ended Feb.15.

The Federal Reserve Board said the decrease which amounted to $290,000,000 in the week, was due primarily to the sale of $300,000,000 of Reconstruction Finance Corporation notes, in which heretofore idle funds were invested either by banks or their depositors.

The decrease for the three weeks from the record level of $3,600,000,000 was due to similar causes. In the previous week, the United States Housing Authority sold $100,000,000 worth of notes.

The board also reported that the 12 Federal Reserve Banks last week decreased their holdings of Treasury bills by $5,000,000, and increased their holdings of Treasury notes by an identical amount.

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European Markets Past Week Firmer As Tension Eases

LONDON (AP)—The British Government's decision to double its borrowing power to £800,000,000 ($4,000,000,000) and announcement that its arms expenditures in the 1939-40 fiscal year would reach £580,000,000 ($2,900,000,000) dominated the London financial market this week.

These developments on Wednesday brought a quick unfavorable reaction. By Thursday noon gilt-edge issues, such as government bonds and other good yield securities, had fallen one-eighth to one-fourth of a point.

The initial reaction, however, gave way soon to renewed confidence over the political and economic outlook generally and recovery set in which brought the week's dealings to a close on a more cheerful basis.

The brighter tone developed in part from a feeling that the Government's defense White Paper showed the nation's defensive strength was gaining by rapid strides.

The gilt-edge group improved on indications the Government has no plans for a defense loan for some time. Commercial and industrial shares rose due to hopes that increased borrowing power would make further taxation increases unnecessary in the forthcoming budget.

Other encouraging factors were declarations by Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, that political tension was lessening, and by Labor Minister Ernest Brown that improvement in the employment situation was expected.

British railway issues, however, wound up in a depressing atmosphere with announcement Friday by the London & North Eastern Railway that there would be no payment on its 4 per cent preferred.

Total net revenues of the four British mainline groups for 1938 decreased £8,800,000 ($44,000,000) to £28,980,000 ($144,900,00). A setback in use of railways by heavy industries in preference for highway transport was agreed generally to be the underlying cause.

The Paris Bourse showed a firmer trend on more cheerful interpretation of the international situation. Government rentes, Banque de France stock and Credit Foncier strengthened appreciably.

In Amsterdam a firm tendency ruled throughout the week in a quiet market. Shipping shares advanced from one to three points in the latter part of the week and tobaccos also rose.

Only fractional changes were registered on the Berlin Boerse.

Outstanding development of the rubber market was the decision of the International Rubber Regulation Committee Feb. 14 that rubber export quotas should remain unchanged for the next quarter. Active trading resulted with moderate advances.

Continental Can Earns $2.17 Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Reports for year ended Dec. 31, 1938, net income of $7,101,973 after all charges and taxes, equal, after preferred dividends, to $2.17 a share on 2,853,971 shares of common stock. This compares with 1937 net of $8,913,525, or $3.06 a common share after preferred dividends.

Gross sales and operating revenues from outside customers amounted to $85,673,999, compared with $93,879,021 in 1937.

Current assets at the year-end exceeded current liabilities by $52,387,459, a ratio of approximately 11 to 1. At the end of 1937 net working capital amounted to $54,746,288. Inventories at the close of 1938 were $12,553,229 less than a year previous.

RFC Is Ready to Loan St. Louis Road $5,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, disclosed the RFC was willing to lend $5,000,000 to the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad if its reorganization plan is approved by the courts and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The reorganization plan, as tentatively outlined, calls for splitting the railroad into two companies, with one owning lines and branches between Minneapolis and Peoria totaling 904 miles. Mr. Jones said the RFC loan would accept a first mortgage on this property for its security.

Financial Briefs

Approximately $6,000 of capital is invested for each employee in United States business today. This is indicated by figures gathered in a preliminary study of the relationship between the amount of capital invested in business and the number of people employed, results of which have just been announced by the National Small Business Men's Association.

The Railway Express Agency now operates on 213,000 miles of railway, conducts a high speed express service on 35,000 miles of airlines and maintains 23,000 offices, the Association of American Railroads reports.

The fields of Texas, California and Oklahoma alone have produced more oil to date than have all the fields of Russia, according to a study by engineers of Cities Service Company.

Larger quantities of beef of the better grades will be available to the American consumer in 1939 than in 1938 due to abundant supplies of feed crops raised in 1937 and 1938, the Institute of American Meat Packers states.

Penn. R. R. to Get Rail Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J. — The State Board of Public Utility Commissioners has approved the transfer of 35,407 shares of stock of the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad Company to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The block comprises 35,126 common shares and 281 special guaranteed shares.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 3⅜s 43-40 June	105	105	105
4 3¼s '45-43	110.1	110.1	110.1
2 2½s '45	106.25	106.25	106.25
1 3¼s '49-46	110	110	110
36 2s '47	102.21	102.20	102.21
4 2½s '48	105.21	105.21	105.21
29 2½s '52-50	103.7	103.5	103.5
25 3s '55-51	107.28	107.27	107.27
4 2⅞s 60-55	105.7	105.4	105.4
16 2¾s '65-60	103.13	103.13	103.13
27 2¾s '63-58	103.14	103.10	103.10

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '49-44	107.11	107.11	107.11

Home Owners Loan

2 2¼s '44-42	104.18	104.18	104.18

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adms Exp 4¼s'46 st	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
15 Alleghany cv 5s '44	75¼	75¼	75¼
7 Alleghany cv 5s '49	65¼	65¼	65¼
18 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110	110	110
6 Am & For P 5s 2030	55	54⅜	54⅞
1 Am IG Ch cv 5½s '49	101¾	101¾	101¾
24 Am T&T 5½s '43	111⅞	111¾	111⅞
10 Am T&T 3¼s '66	107¼	107¼	107¼
15 Am T&T 3¼s '61	108	107¾	107¾
1 Arm Del 4s'57	98	98	98
10 Arm Del 4s'55	98¼	98⅛	98¼
20 Arm Del 4s'59	109	108½	108⅝
10 AT&SF 4s'95	100½	100½	100½
10 AT&SF cv 4½s'48	110	109¾	109¾
8 AT&SF T Sh L 4s'58	110	109¾	109¾
7 AT&SF 4½s C-Sc '62	109½	109⅝	109⅝
4 At&Cha Al 5s'44	92	92	92
7 A C Line 1st 4s'52	85¾	85⅞	85⅞
8 Atl & Dan 1st 4s'48	40	40	40
12 Atl Refin 3s'53	104⅛	104¼	104
8 B&O rfg 6s'95	21⅞	21	21
8 B&O rfg 6s'95 ct	21½	21½	21½
10 B&O 1st 5s'48	52⅝	52⅜	52⅜
1 B&O 1st 5s'48 ct	52	52	52
2 B&O rfg 5s'95	21	21	21
3 B&O rfg 5s'95 ct	20	20	20
4 B & O 5s'95 F	21¼	21	21
5 B&O 5s'96 F ct	21	21	21
3 B&O 5s 2000 D	21	20¾	20¾
16 B&O cv 4½s'60	13	12¾	12¾
4 B&O cv 4½s'60 ct	12½	12½	12½
1 B&O 4s'48	52⅛	52	52⅛
2 Bang & Aroo cn 4s'51	85½	84½	85½
3 Bang & Ar cv 5s'41 st	92	92	92
5 Bang & Aroo 5s'43	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Bell T Pa 5s'48 B	117⅞	117¼	117¼
3 Bell T Pa 5s'48 C	131⅛	131⅛	131⅛
6 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	107	107	107
6 Beth Stl 3¾s'66	102½	102¼	102¼
60 Beth Stl 3½s'52	100¾	100½	100½
2 Boston&Me 5s'67	30⅛	29¾	29¾
9 Bost&Me 4¾s' JJ '61	28⅝	28	28
2 Boston&Me 5s'55	29½	29½	29½
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s'66	108	107¾	108
51 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	79	78¼	78¼
2 Bkly Un El 1st 5s'50	87¼	87⅛	87¼
10 Bkly U Gas 5s'45	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Bkly U Gas 5s'50	78¾	78⅛	78½
4 Bkly U Gas 5s'57 B	98	98	98
4 Buf R&P 4½s'57	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜
4 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	96	95½	95⅝
5 Can Sou 5s '62	92¾	92¾	92¾
5 Can Nat 5s '60 Jly	115½	115½	115½
7 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	119¼	119¼	119¼
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	114⅝	114⅜	114⅜
5 CanNor 6½s '46	123½	123¼	123⅜
1 Can Pac 5s '54	99¼	99⅛	99⅛
1 Can Pac 4½s '46	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Can Pac 4½s '60	94	94	94
4 Caro C&O 6s '52	107⅛	107	107⅛
2 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	90	90	90
2 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	4½	4½	4½
2 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	8¾	8¾	8¾
3 Cen Pac 5s '60	55½	55½	55½
2 C&O 4½s '92	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛
7 C&O 3½s '96 D	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
8 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	98½	98	98
1 CB&Q 4½s'77	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
2 Chi & Alton 3s'49	11	11	11
16 CB&Q gen 4s '58	98⅛	97¾	97¾
16 CB&Q gen 4s'58	98⅜	97¾	97¾
5 Chi&E Ill 5s'51	17½	17½	17½
1 Chi I&L 4s'66	4½	4½	4½
2 Chi I&L 6s'47	10½	10½	10½
2 Chi I&L 5s '66	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Chi Ind&L 5s '75	2½	2½	2½
1 Chi&SP gen 4s '89	26	26	26
2 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1 CTH&Se inc 5s'60	47½	47½	47½
5 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	105	105	105
7 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107¾	107¼	107⅜
6 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	103	103	103
5 Ch&W Ind 4¼s'62	90¾	90¾	90¾
1 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
7 Childs Co 5s '43	76⅜	76½	76⅜
12 Cin Un Term 5s '57C	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
14 CCC&StL 4½s '77	56	55⅜	55⅝
1 CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	63¼	63¼	63¼
1 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	109¼	109¼	109¼
21 Clev Un Term 5s '73	78⅝	78½	78⅝
3 ClevUTerm4½s '77C	73	72½	73
1 Col&So 4½s '80	42	42	42
4 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	101⅛	101	101
23 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	100¼	100¼	100⅞
9 Colmbia G 5s 1961	101¼	101	101
23 Com'l Credit 5s '42	103	102¾	103
8 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	108½	108½	108½
95 Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	111	110½	110½
10 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	108¼	108	108
6 Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	109¼	109	109
7 ConEdis 3¼s '46	105½	105½	105½
2 Con Edis 3½s '58	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
11 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
1 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	108½	108½	108½
20 Consum Pow 3½s '70	109½	109½	109½
10 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	104⅜	104¾	104¾
1 Container 5s '43	99	99	99
12 Continent Oil 2¾s '48	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Crown Cork 4s '50	106	106	106
2 Cuba RR 7½s '46	40½	40½	40½
2 Cuba RR 6s '46	34	34	34
9 Cuba RR 4½s'69	106½	106½	106½
14 D&RG 4s '36	11¾	11½	11½
4 D&RG West 5s '55	4⅝	4½	4⅝
9 Det Ed 4½s '61	112⅝	112½	112½
27 Det Ed 4s '65	111½	111¼	111¼
2 Dul Missabe&I3½s'62	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
4 DuquesneLt 3½s '65	111¾	111⅝	111¾
1 Elec AutoL cv 4s '52	107½	107½	107½
10 Erie rfg 5s '75	11¾	11½	11½
4 Fed L&C 5s '54b	95¾	95¾	95¾
13 FirstoneT&R 3½s '48	103½	103¼	103½
1 Fla ECSt 5s'74	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
1 GenAmInv 5s '52	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Gen Mot Ac 3s '46	104	104	104
8 Gen Mot Ac 3¼s '51	106⅛	105¾	106
1 Gen Pub S 5½s'39	101½	101⅜	101⅜
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	63	63	63
1 Ga&Ala cn 5s '45	14	14	14
13 Goodrich 4¼s'56	100¼	100	100¼
3 Goodrich 6s '45	101	101	101
52 Gt Nor1st 4¼s'61	104⅜	104	104
9 Gt Nor 4s'46	97½	97½	97½
6 Gulf St Stl 4½s'61	94⅞	94½	94⅞
1 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	34	34	34
2 Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	48½	48	48
1 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	14½	14	14
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70B	111½	111½	111½
5 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	55½	55½	55½
25 Ill Cen 4¼s'66	50⅝	50⅛	50⅛
1 Ill Cen 5s '55	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
5 Int Hydro El cv '44	82½	82	82
3 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	55¼	55	55
2 Int Paper 6s'55	93	93	93
7 Int Paper 5s'47	99	98¼	98¼
10 Int Rys C A 6½s'47	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
4 Int T&T 4½s'52	67	66½	67
6 Int T&T 5s'55	69¾	69¼	69½
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	4¼	4¼	4¼
2 Jones&L St 4¼s'61	95	95	95
8 K C South 5s'50	66	66	66
1 K C South 3s'50	68¾	68¾	68¾
30 K C Term 4s'60	108¾	108¾	108¾
10 Kans G&E 4½s'80	107	107	107
1 Keith (F) 6s '46	95	95	95
2 Kings Co Lt 5s '54	100	100	100
10 Koppers Co 4s '51	101⅛	101	101
1 Kresge Found 3½s '47	100½	100½	100½
10 Lac Gas 6s '42 B	45½	45	45
13 Las Gas 5½s'53	54¼	54	54
2 Lac Gas 5½s '60D	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
4 Lac Gas 5s '39	82¼	82¼	82¼
1 L S & M S 3½s '97	88¼	88¼	88¼
20 Lautaro Nit inc '75	23⅛	23	23
4 Leh C&N 4½s'54A	58½	58½	58½
3 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	58½	58½	58½
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	19	19	19
5 Leh Val 4s 2003	19½	19½	19½
3 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	82½	82½	82½
24 Louis & N un 4s '40	100	100	100
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	80	80	80
20 Manhat Ry 4s '90	34⅝	34¼	34¼
20 Manhat Ry 2nd 4s 2013	22⅜	22	22⅜
1 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
6 MSP&SSMar5½s'78	67	67	67
10 MSP&SSMarie5s'38	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1 MSP&SSM gtd5s'38	6½	6½	6½
8 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	28	27	27
6 M-K-Tex 6s 95 ct	13½	12¼	12¼
1 M-K-T 4½s '78	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
10 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	41¼	40⅜	40⅜
17 M-K-Tex 4s '52B	23¾	23	23
6 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	3¼	3¼	3¼
13 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	17¾	17¾	17¾
13 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17⅞	17¾	17¾
22 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	17¼	17¼	17¼
14 Mo Pac 5s '78G	17¾	17¾	17¾
22 Mo Pac 5s '80E	18¼	18¼	18¼
16 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	17	17	17
3 Mob&Oh 5s '38	29¼	29¼	29¼
12 Mob&O 4½s '77	26	26	26
3 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	108¾	108¼	108¼
2 MonWPaPubSv6s'65	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
17 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Montreal r 5s '41	96	96	96
10 Mor&Essex4½s'55	43	43	43
1 Mor&Essex3½s2000	53½	53½	53½
9 Nassau El 4s '51	36¼	35¾	36¼
38 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
7 Natl Steel 4s '65	109	108½	108½
6 N Eng T&T 4½s '61B	128½	16½	126⅜
4 NJ Pow&L 4½s '60	107⅞	107⅞	108⅛
10 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	103⅜	103½	103½
4 Newpt&ChinBg 4½s'45	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
2 NY&Putn 4s'93	50	50	50
3 NYC 4½s 2013a	55⅞	55½	55⅞
10 NYC rfg 5s 2013	60⅛	60¼	60⅜
2 NYC cv 3¼s '52	64¾	64¾	64¾
7 NYC&HR4½s 2013	56	55½	55½
19 NYCh&StL 4½s'78	53½	53	53⅜
3 NY Dock cv 5s '47	52½	52½	52½
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	108	108	108
5 NY Edis 3¼s '66	108¼	108¼	108¼
26 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	14¾	14¾	14¾
4 NYNH&H 4s '55	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
1 NYNH&H 4s '57	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
4 NYO&W rfg 4s '92	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5 NY Steam 3½s '63	104½	104½	104½
10 NY S&W gen 5s'40	7½	7½	7½
3 NY Tel 4½s '39	102¾	102¾	102¾
10 NY Tel 3¼s '67	109⅝	109¼	109⅝
10 Niag Falls P 3½s'66	110⅞	110¾	110⅞

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Niag Sh cv 5½s '50	98	98	98
11 Norf Sou 5s '61a	13½	13¼	13½
3 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65	64½	64½
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	56½	56½	56½
1 Nor Pac 4s '97	82¾	82¾	82¾
7 Nor Pac 3s 2047	47¾	47½	47¾
5 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109½	109¼	109¼
3 Ohio Ed 4s 67	108	108	108
5 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107¾	107½	107¾
10 Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
10 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	105¼	105	105
2 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	79	79	79
10 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	107½	107½	107½
2 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	110¾	110⅝	110⅝
10 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112½	112½	112½
3 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	108	108	108
3 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Para Bway 4s '55 ct	55½	55½	55½
4 Para Pict 6s '55	101	100⅝	100⅜
20 Pen Co 4s '52 E	100⅜	100½	100½
15 Pen Co 4s '63	100	100	100
4 Pen Oh&Det 4½s '77	97¾	97¾	97¾
12 Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	105¼	104¾	104¾
5 Pen RR gen 5s '68	106	105¾	106
11 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	98	97½	98
1 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
5 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
3 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	94⅞	94¼	94⅞
25 Pen RR 4s '48	111⅝	111½	111½
7 Pen RR 3¾s '70	88⅜	88	88⅜
1 Pen RR 3¼s '52	81½	81⅜	81⅜
10 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	113	112½	113
1 PhilBal&W4½s'77C	104	104	104
9 Phila Co 5s '67	103¼	103⅛	103¼
5 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110¾	110¾	110¾
3 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3½	3½	3½
7 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	12¼	12⅛	12⅛
5 Phillips Pet 3s'48	109½	109⅝	109⅝
7 PCC&SL 5s '70A	104	104	104
5 PCC&SL 5s '75B	104	104	104
3 PCC&St L 4½s'77	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
5 Portl Gen El 5s '50	106	106	106
35 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	71½	71	71½
61 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	16	15½	15⅝
1 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	85	85	85
5 Purity Bak 5s '48	100	100	100
16 Readg 4½s '97A	74¾	74¼	74¼
1 Readg 4½s'87B	74¼	74¼	74¼
10 Rem Rand 4½s '56	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Repub Steel 4½s '61	92	92	92
1 Repub Steel 4½s '56	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
5 Richfield Oil 4s '52	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
15 Roch G&E 5s '52E	110⅛	110	110
1 RI Ark&La4½s '34	11½	11½	11½
1 Rutland 4½s '41 st	6	6	6
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	60½	60½	60½
1 St LSF 5s '50B	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
4 StLSF 5s '50 ct	97	97	97
12 StLSF4½s '78 ctf st	10½	10⅜	10⅜
12 St LSF 4s '50 A	10	10	10
1 St LSF 4s '50A ct	10	10	10
2 SA&A Pass 4s '43	60	60	60
1 Schulco 6½s '46 A st	15	15	15
12 Seab A L cn 6s '45	8⅛	8	8
2 Sea-AllFla 6s '35 A ct	3½	3½	3½
8 Shell Un 3½s '51	104	104	104
1 Silesian-Am 7s '41	60	60	60
1 Simmons cv 4s '52	98½	98⅛	98⅛
13 Socony V Oil 3½s '50	106⅝	106¼	106¼
1 So Cal Gas 4s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 So Cal Kraft 4¼s '48	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
2 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	102½	102½	102½
3 Sou Pac 4½s '68	81½	81½	81½
3 Sou Pac 4½s '81	51	51	51
2 So Pac 4½s '69	52	52	52
29 So Pac rfg 4s '55	66¾	66½	66½
1 So Pac clt 4s '49	51½	51½	51½
9 So Pac 4¼s '48	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
5 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	55⅞	55¾	55⅞
5 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	90	90	90
4 South Ry 6½s '56	72⅝	72	½
1 South Ry gen 6s '56	70	70	70
10 South Ry cn 5s '94	82¾	82½	82¾
17 South Ry gen 4s '56	54	53½	53½
3 SWBelTel 3½s '64	112½	112½	112½
6 Spokane Int 5s '55	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
2 StandOilNJ3s '61	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	104½	104⅜	104⅜
4 Studebaker cv 6s '45	79½	79½	79½
20 Swift & Co 3¾s '50	107¼	107¼	107¼
9 Ten El Pow 6s '47 A	100	100	100
4 TRRAStL 4s '53	106½	106⅛	106½
40 Tex Corp 3½s '51	106¼	106	106
1 Tex&Pac 5s '77 B	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
1 Tex&Pac 5s '79	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
9 Tex&Pac 5s '80 D	85¼	85	85¼
25 Third Ave aj 5s '60	12¼	11¾	11¾
3 Third Ave 4s '60	44½	44½	44½
12 Tol&OhCen3¾s'60	87¼	87¼	87¼
7 Un Oil Cal cv 3½s '52	108½	108½	108½
3 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	116½	116½	116½
28 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113¾	113⅜	113⅜
11 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108	107⅞	108
6 Un Pac 3½s '71	96⅝	96½	96½
1 Un Pac 3½s '70	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
3 Unit Bis A 5s '50	108½	108½	108½
5 Unit Drug 5s '53	73	73	73
18 US Steel 3¼s '48	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
4 Unt Stkyds 4¼s '51 ww	88½	88½	88½
11 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	96⅞	96¾	96⅞
59 Utah P&L 5s '44	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
1 Util P&L 5s '59	67½	67½	67½
1 Vanadiu 5s '41	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
4 Wabash 5s '80 D	9	9	9
5 Wabash 5s '76 B	9	9	9
1 Wabash 4½s '78 C	9¼	9¼	9¼
4 Wab Ter 4s '54	24½	24½	24½
2 Walwrth 4s '55	62	61	61
71 Warner Bros cv 6s '39	96½	96	96¼
2 Warner Bros 6s '39 ct	89	89	89
15 Warren Bros 6s '41	38½	38⅛	38½
2 Westch Lt 3½s '67	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 West Penn P 3½s '66	111½	111½	111½
1 West Shore 4s 2361	53	53	53
5 Westn Md 5½s '77 A	88	88	88
6 Westn Md 4s '52	84¾	84⅜	84⅜
12 Western Un 5s '51	62⅜	62	62
11 Western Un 5s '60	61½	61½	61½
7 Western Un 4½s '50	60¾	60	60
12 Wilson & Co 4s '55	101½	101¼	101¼
1 Wilson&Co cv 3¾s '47	96¼	96¼	96¼
8 Wis El Pow 3½s '68	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Wis Gas & El 3½s '66	5½	5½	5½
7 Youngst S&T 4s '48	106¾	106¾	106¾
18 Youngst S&T 4s '61	106	105½	105½

Foreign Bonds

1 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	57½	57½	57½
2 Adriatic El 7s '52	66½	66½	66½
1 Agr M Bk 6s '48	25¾	25¾	25¾
3 Antioquia 1st 7s '57	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 Antioquia 2d 7s '57	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 Antioquia Jr. 7s '57	12¼	12¼	12¼
12 Antwerp 5s '58	94¼	93⅜	93⅝
13 Argentine 4s '77 Feb	77	76⅝	76⅝
7 Argentine 4s '7 Ap	77	76⅝	76⅝
12 Argentine 4½s '48	92	91⅜	91¾
20 Argentine 4½s '71	86	85½	85½
11 Australia 5s '55	100½	100½	100½
9 Australia 5s '57	100	99½	99½
4 Australia 4½s '56	95⅛	95	95⅛
3 Belgium 7s '55	114¾	114⅝	114⅝
10 Belgium 6½s '49	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
7 Belgium6s '55	106	105¾	106
4 Berl City El 6s '55	22	22	22
3 Brazil 8s '41	15½	15½	15½
2 Brazil 6½s '26-57

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

Australia

New South Wales

Sydney (First Church): Town Hall, 8 p. m., April 7.

Bermuda

Hamilton: Masonic Hall, Reid Street, 9 p. m., March 2.

England

Essex

Ilford: Town Hall, 8 p. m., March 9.
Westcliff-on-Sea (auspices Second Church, Southend-on-Sea): Mascot Cinema, London Road, 3 p. m., March 5.

Hampshire

Bournemouth: Town Hall, 8 p. m., March 9.

Lancashire

Liverpool (First Church): Great George Street Congregational Church, Great George Street, 8 p. m., March 10.

London

London (First Church): Southern House, Cannon Street, E. C. 4, 1:10 p. m., March 7.
London (Third Church): Church Building, Curzon Street, Picadilly, W. 1, 8 p. m., March 10. Admission by ticket, free to all on application.
London (Tenth Church): Lewisham Town Hall, S. E. 6, 8:15 p. m., March 7.

Surrey

Croydon: North End Hall, 8 p. m., March 6.
Wimbledon: The Wimbledon Town Hall, 8 p. m., March 6.

Wiltshire

Warminster: Regal Cinema, 3:15 p. m., March 5.

Germany

Breslau: Südpark-Saal, 8:15 p. m., March 7. In German.

Poland

Lodz: Lodzer Männergesangverein, Piotrkowska 243, 8:30 p. m., March 5.

South Africa

Transvaal

Benoni: Town Hall, 8 p. m., April 6.

Cape Province

Port Elizabeth: City Hall, 8:15 p. m., April 4.
Vereeniging: Metro Theater, Main Street, 8:15 p. m., April 9.

United States

Alabama

Mobile: Church Edifice, 1151 Dauphin Street, 8 p. m., March 3.

California

Bakersfield: Standard School Auditorium, Oildale, 8 p. m., February 28.
Fresno: Fresno High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., February 27.
Gridley: Gridley Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., February 26.
Los Angeles (First Church): Church Edifice, 1366 South Alvarado Street, 8 p. m., March 2.
Los Angeles (Second Church): Church Edifice, 948 West Adams Boulevard, 8 p. m., February 27.
Pasadena (Second Church): Pasadena Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., February 28.
San Jose: Municipal Auditorium, San Carlos and Market Streets, 8 p. m., March 2.
South Pasadena: Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 3.
Stockton: High School Auditorium, San Joaquin and Willow Streets, 8 p. m., March 3.

District of Columbia

Washington (First Church): The National Theater, 12:10 p. m., Feb. 28.

Florida

Clearwater: Municipal Auditorium, Cleveland Street, at head of Causeway, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 26.
Daytona Beach: Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 3. Radiocast Station WMFJ, 1420 kilocycles.
Delray Beach: High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 26.
Gainesville: Gainesville High School, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 27.
Hollywood: Central School Auditorium, Federal Highway at Monroe Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 27.
New Smyrna Beach (First Church, New Smyrna): Auditorium, Chamber of Commerce Building, 3 p. m., Feb. 26.
Sarasota: Golf Street Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 3.
West Palm Beach: Church Edifice, Okeechobee Road at Flagler Drive, 8:15 p. m., March 2.

Georgia

Augusta: Church Edifice, 557 Green Street, 8:15 p. m., March 3.

Illinois

Chicago (First Church): Church Auditorium, 4017 Drexel Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 4.
Chicago (Second Church): Church Edifice, Wrightwood and Pine Grove Avenues, 8 p. m., March 2.
Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, East Seventy-third Street and Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., March 2.
Hoopeston: Lorraine Theater, 2:30 p. m., Feb. 26.
Oak Park: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 3.

Indiana

Fort Wayne: Church Edifice, Fairfield and Pierce Avenues, 3 p. m., Feb. 26.
Indianapolis (Second Church): Cadle Tabernacle, Ohio and New Jersey Streets, 8 p. m., Feb. 27.

Louisiana

Alexandria: Venetian Room, Hotel Bentley, 3 p. m., Feb. 26. Radiocast Station KALB, 1210 kilocycles.
Crowley: New City Hall, Fifth Avenue F, 8 p. m., Feb. 27.
Monroe: Ouachita Parish High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 27.
Shreveport: C. E. Byrd High School Auditorium, 3201 Line Avenue, 8 p. m., Feb. 28.

Massachusetts

Springfield: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Feb 27.
Winchester: Winchester Theater, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 26.

Michigan

Detroit (First Church): Church Edifice, Cass and Hancock Avenues, 8 p. m., March 3.
Detroit (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5240 West Chicago Boulevard, 8 p. m., Feb. 28.
Grand Rapids (First Church): East Grand Rapids High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 3.
Grand Rapids (Second Church): Park Congregational Church, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 27.

Minnesota

St. Paul (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 2.

Mississippi

Biloxi: Biloxi Community House, East Beach, between Elmer and Nixon Streets, 8 p. m., March 2.

Montana

Livingston: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., Feb. 27.

New Jersey

Hoboken: Joseph F. Brandt School, Ninth and Garden Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 3.
Maplewood: Columbia High School, 17 Parker Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 26.
Plainfield: Plainfield High School Auditorium, Ninth Street and Arlington Avenue, 8:30 p. m., March 2.

New York

Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 3 p. m., March 4.
Buffalo (First Church): Buffalo Consistory, 1180 Delaware Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 27.
Lockport: High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 26.
Manhasset (auspices First Church, Great Neck): Manhasset High School, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 28.
New Rochelle: Woman's Club of New Rochelle, 50 Lockwood Avenue, corner Division Street, 8:15 p. m., March 2.
New York (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 39 West One Hundred and Ninetieth Street at Grand Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Feb. 26.
Rochester (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, East Main at Prince, 8 p. m., March 3.
St. Albans: Church Edifice, 188-21 Suffolk Drive, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 28.

North Carolina

Greensboro (First Church): Church Edifice, 823 North Elm Street, 8 p. m., March 2.

Oklahoma

Chickasha: High School Auditorium, 1000 South Ninth Street, 8 p. m., March 2.
Stillwater (Organization at Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College): College Auditorium, College Campus, 2:30 p. m., Feb. 26.

South Dakota

Sioux Falls: Church Edifice, 7:30 p. m., Feb. 23. Radiocast Station KELO, 1200 kilocycles. (Note change of hour.)

Texas

Bay City: City Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 3.
Dallas (First Church): Fair Park Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 3.
Dallas (Third Church): Fair Park Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 28.
Del Rio: Del Rio High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Feb. 26.
Denison: High School Auditorium, 703 West Main Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 27.
Edinburg: College Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 2.
Fort Worth (Second Church): Fort Worth Municipal Auditorium, West Lancaster Street, Arlington Heights, 3 p. m., Feb. 26.
Houston (Second Church): John H. Reagan High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 2.
Marshall: Church Auditorium, Burleson and Franklin Streets, 8 p. m., March 2.
Plainview: American Legion Home, 7:30 p. m., Feb. 28.
Robstown: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Feb. 28.
San Angelo: Hotel Cactus Ballroom, 8 p. m., Feb. 27.
San Benito: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 3.
Waco: South Junior High School, 805 South Eighth Street, 8 p. m., Feb. 28.
Wichita Falls: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 3.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc., March 5, 19; also shortwave station WIXAL, 10:15 a. m., on 15.14mc; 7 p. m., on 6.04mc, March 5.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on March 5.

New York

New York—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Feb. 26.
New York—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on March 5, 12, 19, 26.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc., on March 19.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc., on March 5.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Feb. 26; March 5, 12, 19, 26.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc., on Feb. 26; March 5, 12, 19, 26.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc., on March 5.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc., on March 5.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc., on Feb. 26; March 5, 12, 19, 26.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc., also CFRX, 6.07mc., on Feb. 26; March 5, 12, 19, 26.

Chicago Forges to Front As Important Style Center

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Twice a year Chicago, from a business standpoint at least, is not regarded mainly as a great railroad, packing, and steel center. During February and August, the smoke stacks, steel mills, and stockyards fade temporarily into the background and the city assumes a Parisian atmosphere to cater to the thousands of merchants and buyers from all parts of the country who come in quest of new styles in wearing apparel for women and children.

For Chicago, with its numerous garment trade events, its own growing garment manufacturing center, fashion previews, and merchandising experts is rapidly becoming an important American style center. The first two weeks of February brought some 20,000 buyers to the city to see a number of merchandising exhibits in hotels and display rooms, eight fashion shows, and numerous style and merchandising clinics. Participating in these were the style Creators of Chicago, the Style Exhibitors of the Morrison Hotel, the Merchandise Mart, the Chicago Wash Apparel Association, and numerous smaller groups of millinery, hosiery, handbag, lingerie, and accessory exhibitors.

In nearly all lines, trade leaders report that volume buying was much better than it has been for several years, especially by merchants with general stores in smaller towns throughout the Midwest. Dry goods houses reported their sales volume some 35 per cent ahead of last year and most ready-to-wear firms booked from four to ten weeks' business for their factories, with prospects of more repeat orders than they have had in many years. Millinery houses reported business 30 per cent better and one house reported an improvement of 65 per cent.

Abraham Heller, Executive Director of the Style Creator's of Chicago stated "business is definitely improving. Chicago now leads the country in the production of costume suits and junior frocks. It is manufacturing a larger percentage of better merchandise and every other type than ever before and is enjoying the greatest prestige as a style center in history. As an example of this growing supremacy of Chicago as a style center is the fact that many of the buyers who shop the wholesale market during the openings are from New York and other large eastern cities."

Another bright spot was the National Wash Apparel Show. This represents an industry which once produced garments almost solely for home and kitchen wear but it is now invading business offices, summer resorts, and dance floors. Its president, John T. Pirie, Jr., of Carson, Pirie Scott & Co., predicted a record season for 1939.

Paper From Texas Pine Used in Dallas Paper

DALLAS, Texas (AP)—Paper made from east Texas pine shuttled through the presses of the Dallas Morning News Feb. 16—a forerunner of the Texas newsprint industry.

The east Texas pine paper takes print well, has a good tear—the printers test for strength—and is whiter than the West Coast Canadian pulp on which all the news was printed except 2,500 special pages.

The paper came from a carload of loblolly and slash pine from the forest that will feed the Texas newsprint plant at Lufkin. Shipped east to the Herty Foundation laboratories at Savannah, Ga., it was subject to a series of laboratory tests.

Scribes Stop Penning, Ohio House Ends Debate

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—Members of the Ohio House of Representatives had been debating the unemployment compensation "ripper" bill for two hours and 45 minutes on Feb. 16, when Representative Ralph G. Marshall arose from his seat.

"I am informed that the gentlemen of the press have quit taking notes on our speeches," the Muskingum County member said; "so I hereby move that debate be closed."

The speech-making ended.

California City Adopts Pension Plan for Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALAMEDA, Calif.—This community recently adopted a retirement, pension, and insurance system for about 200 city employees who hitherto did not have this protection. The plan provides for contribution to a retirement fund by employees, which is to be matched "dollar for dollar" by the City. This fund will enable employees to retire on half pay after 35 years of service.

The plan is compulsory for all regular City employees other than those of the Police and Fire Departments, which have a pension system of their own.

Illinois Regains Third In Manufacturing States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Illinois has returned to third rank as a manufacturing State after a drop to fourth place in 1937, reports the Illinois Manufacturers' Association here.

Revised figures received from the United States Census Bureau show that the manufactured products in Illinois amounted to $5,305,246,319 for the year ending Jan. 1, 1938. This was a gain of 26 per cent over the preceding census, the Association states. New York and Pennsylvania now surpass Illinois, and Michigan follows it.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS wanted to sell "Links in Christianity's Chain" and other Monitor-advertised books. Liberal commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 222 W. Adams St., Dept. 322, Chicago.

HELP WANTED

PERSONS of 23 years or older to serve in housekeeping, steward's or nursing departments of an institution in California. Box S-230, The Christian Science Monitor, 625 Market Street, San Francisco.

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

RESPONSIBLE young man wishes to represent manufacturers in Atlanta or Southeast, brokerage basis; food products preferred; references. Monitor, 720 Mortgage Guarantee Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Southern California architect's Tudor home; 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, large garage, garden; ocean view. MRS. ROBERT HALLEY, 1410 Park Row, La Jolla, Calif.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

DRESSMAKING

MONTREAL, Beresford Reg'd Experienced Cutter, Fitter, Suits, Coats, Gowns; remodeling; slipcovers and curtains; reasonable prices. 1471 Guy St. WE. 1632.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

AMAZING BARGAINS in beautiful 18th Century Furniture, Rugs and Furnishings for every room in the home, city or country; new SIMMONS BEDDING, Studio Beds. LLOYDS GALLERIES, 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

RETARDED Girls' "Schoolhome," near Buffalo, all year, speech, crafts. Mrs. Helen Badgley Moller, M.A., Director, Port Dalhousie, Ontario.

HOUSES FOR SALE

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—A new home prepared for you; charming, restrained and dignified Georgian colonial on beautifully landscaped ¾ acre parcel with great trees; under $50,000; brochure on request. ROBT. ALLEN, 291 Redmond Road, So. Orange.

MUSICIANS

DORA S. FETZER
38 Lawrence Ave., W. Toronto HU. 3896

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's sunny outside office, 19th floor, 11 West 42nd; full or part time. Telephone Circle 6-6519.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, three afternoons. Office 1960. 11 West 42nd Street. Tel. CO. 5-5939.

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, part time, 551 Fifth Avenue. Tel. MU. 2-8389 or SH. 8-6111.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE, near College Avenue, Somerville, 7-room house, thoroughly modernized, hardwood floors, oil heat, tile bath and shower, sun porch, 2-car garage; shown by appointment only. Somerset 0781. WEDGEWOOD, 17 College Ave., Somerville, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET

MONTREAL, Que.—Comfortable bed-sitting room in refined home; breakfast optional. WIbank 4366.

N. Y. C.—620 W. 116. Apt. 73—Very attractive, comfortable room, in professional woman's apartment; reasonable. Call CA. 8-5451 after 4.

EXCEPTIONALLY desirable front; two beds; others $4.00 up; seen appreciated. Rice, 145 W. 84th St. (5 E.) Fourth Floor, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CAPABLE married man, 35, desires permanent work; chauffeur, general work; go anywhere. Box F-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN (colored) would like work by the day; can furnish excellent refs. Call Highland 0283 (Roxbury, Mass.), after 10 A. M.

POST needed; will serve as companion or in any capacity; distance optional. Write or phone R. VAN DER VOORT, 609 Temple Bldg., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

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AVENUE MEN'S SHOP
317-319 DELAWARE AVENUE
Exclusive Haberdashery
Custom Made Clothes
STETSON and NUNN-BUSH SHOES
OPEN EVENINGS

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Rose Hanskat's Stayform
Solves the Corset Problem
Aids Correct Posture
Different from a corset.
Exclusive. For Every Type of Figure
Phone for Appointment. COlumbia 6724
LILLIAN L. DIXON
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SEND FLOWERS COL. 4733
No connection with any other flower store in town
We Telegraph Flowers
J. Dan Blackistone
Incorporated
Florist 1406-08 PARK ROAD

For Quality
Printing
C. WILLIAM GRAY
Georgia 4036
5425 Georgia Ave. N. W.

Phone Col. 6564
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
M. PITTLE
3325 14TH ST., N. W.
Cleaning and Pressing
Certified Cold Storage
Over 30 years in this location
Work called for and delivered.

MAINE

AUBURN

HIGH GRADE COAL
Coke and Wood
Auburn Cash Fuel Co.
130 Minot Avenue, Corner Elm Street

BANGOR

Rines Co.
Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Bags, Gloves, Corsets and Lingerie.
43 MAIN STREET

Bangor Furniture Company
Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

The ROGERS STORE
11 HAMMOND STREET
JEWELRY, SILVERWARE and CHINA
We Buy Old Gold

LEWISTON

Special This Month
YOUR BATTERY CHARGED 50c
Insured Battery Storage
PERRINE BATTERIES
FRED C. McKENNEY, INC.
College and Sabattus Sts. Tel. 3750

SALE
AIR-TRED SHOES
$3.95 Value to $6.50
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
LEWISTON PORTLAND

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-5547 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Randall-McAllister
FUEL OIL COAL COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2941 616 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1868

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

Storm's Health Shoes
For Men, Women and Children
A complete shoe service for the entire family.
Fittings by X-Ray
Ninth and King Sts. Wilmington, Del.

CONCORD LUMBER CO
Lumber and Building Materials
and
Sherwin-Williams Paints
GEORGE CARSON BOYD
Flowers
216 West Tenth Street
PHONE 3-4389

MAINE

PORTLAND

Have Your
Diamonds Remounted
Modern Artistic Settings
Effect a Marvelous Improvement
Suggestions Gladly Offered
CARTER BROTHERS CO.
Jewelers Portland, Me.

Loring, Short & Harmon
are featuring as a special
a Bible for 69c
474 Congress St., Portland, Maine

JACKETS
are particularly
NEW FOR SPRING
on Dresses—Suits—With Sweaters and Skirts. . . . We invite your inspection of complete assortments.
Owen, Moore's
PORTLAND MAINE

Hats for every woman
Anita Files
HAT SHOP
Tel. 2-2710
144 High St.
New Congress Bldg.

Life Insurance—Annuities
General Insurance
It is our desire to be of service. May we help you with your insurance problems?
P. H. MacDonald & Co.
912 Chapman Bldg. Dial 2-8301

E. L. PROCTOR
Local Retail Distributor for S. S. Pierce Co.'s Specialties
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Battle Creek Food Products
25 Forest Ave. Dial 3-0236-7
Portland, Maine

Monitor Readers
The Greeley Laundry
appreciates your business and welcomes your yellow slips.
We have a laundry service to meet any family budget.
Won't you phone our office
123 Washington Avenue

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1261, 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Wed. and Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VISIT US AT OUR NEW LOCATION
Endicott Furniture Co.
12 South Main Street
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

Picnic! Kayspun!
America's Best in Fabric Gloves!
New Spring Models Are Smarter Than Ever!
HARRY G. EMMONS

DUSTIN & SMITH
Insurance
is our business
May We Serve You
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUEL and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery — Metered Service
10 Park Street Phone 2215

EDSON C. EASTMAN CO.
120 North Main Street
Books—Stationery
Office Supplies
Tel. 186

City Coal Company
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.

DOVER

WEBB'S GROCERY
Tel. 73
138 Washington Street
MEATS, GROCERIES, VEGETABLES, CANNED GOODS, PASTRY
We Deliver

JIM'S SERVICE STATION
624 Central Ave., Dover, N. H.
GOODYEAR TIRES AND TUBES
CERTIFIED TEXACO SERVICE
Marfak Lubrication Texaco Range Oil
Fuel Oil Tel. 57

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER

DAERIS
Airconditioned Restaurant
Morrill Bldg., corner of Central Ave. and Third Street
Tourists Welcome
Best of Food, Courteous Service
Fountain Service

PEOPLES - MARKET
AUTHORIZED DEALER BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
487 Central Ave. Telephone 480

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The World's Fair-est in Styles for Spring Dresses
There is so much to say . . . New style diversities, color great fashion significance, prints highly endorsed, lovely basque silhouette . . .
Let's Just Say Charming . . .
PARISEAU'S, Inc.
1008 Elm Street

A NEW MATTRESS "PROFILE"
Assures you all the comfort you want. Made of the very best materials.
Free Delivery
Ample Parking Space
C. A. HOITT FURNITURE CO.
VALLEY AND WILSON STREETS

Venetian Blinds
and
Window Shades
Manufactured and Repaired
Sherwin-Williams Paint Headquarters
Complete Line of Artists' Materials
Manchester Paint & Wall Paper Co.
1151 Elm Street Tel. 1903

⅓ to ½
Winter Merchandise from our own high quality stocks reduced for quick clearance.
LEAVITT'S
New Hampshire's Greatest Department Store

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
108 MANCHESTER ST. TEL. 3520-W

Now—Movies cost less than snapshots! The Sensational New
Univex CINE 8 $9.95
30 Ft. Film Roll 60c
Let us develop your pictures. Frames made to order.
A. H. WOODMAN CO.
93 Manchester Street

ELECTRIC CLOCKS
Attractive, Dependable, Reasonable
Stop In and See Our Fine Selection
GEO. E. PEARSON CO.
Dependable Jewelers
926 Elm Street

RADIOS
RCA-VICTOR—PHILCO
ZENITH
WORLD RADIO SALES
E. T. CARBEE
1122 Elm Street Tel. 6043

JENNEY SERVICE STATION
Lee Tires
Guaranteed 12 Months Against Road Hazards. Costs No More.
Cars Washed—24-Hour Service
Brook and Elm Streets

Northmont
Something NEW in Silk Stockings
Bathed in cosmetic oils for new elasticity and new beauty. Then knitted with Wraptex Crepe for long wear. 79c and $1 per pair.
JAMES W. HILL CO.

Green Acres Farm Dairy
Pasteurized and Raw Milk Delivered to Your Door
PHONE 3294
268 South Mammouth Road

ELECTRICAL Conractors Appliances
Call Phone 667 or Come In!
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 Elm Street

Save the surface and you save all
Special Graining, Painting and Paper Hanging
C. O. POLSON
34 MASSABESIC STREET
TEL. OFFICE 3116—Res. 4819-W

Books Stationery
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover Street

Stache
FLORIST
Cut Flowers of All Kinds
Potted Plants, Ferns, and Bulbs
Careful attention given each order
683 SECOND STREET PHONE 1261

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NASHUA

Ann's Smart Dresses
The Pick of the Season Fashions
They're Youthful Slenderizing Frocks
$3.95 $6.95
ANN'S DRESS SHOPPE
81 W. Pearl Street Tel. 489

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

Sunnyfields Farm Certified Milk GRADE PASTEURIZED
Newport creamery Tel. 389
MILK CREAM BUTTER EGGS BUTTERMILK BIRDSEY'S ORANGEADE CHOCOLATE TOMATO JUICE COTTAGE CHEESE

Turano's Beauty Shoppe
All Kinds of Beauty Work
200 Broadway Tel. 3460
Milady Fair

Adrian Delicatessen
Fancy Groceries and Fruit
Imported and Domestic Cheese
32 BROADWAY
Tel. 3422 Open Sunday Free Delivery

OSCAR SCHULTZ
18 BROADWAY TEL. 1115
Greenhouses Houston Ave. Tel. 910
Gladden Every Day With Flowers

BOOKS OLD and NEW PRINTS DOCUMENTS
NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.
115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
Autographs Books
Foreign Books Bought and Sold

NEWPORT OIL CORP.
DISTRIBUTORS FOR GULF GASOLINE
Burning Oils
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Service Stations:
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Poplar and Thames Street
LONG WHARF TEL. 2600

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

TRY Trading at
BIBEE'S KNOX Sparkling GELATINE
for
Choice Meats Fresh Produce
Lynchburg's Own Chain
SWING INTO SPRING
With Fashions From
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE
PHONE 3040

NEWPORT NEWS

Women's Man Tailored
SUITS
SPECIAL $10.95
NACHMAN'S
Washington Ave. and 32nd St.

SANFORD & CHARLES
KAMO COAL
FUEL OIL

NORFOLK

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 27351
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located
Throughout Va. and N. C.

RICHMOND

T & T LAUNDRY COMPANY
"Mother's Best Helper"
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND

BROOKS SHOE STORE
YOUR HUMPTY DUMPTY SHOPPE
4 Doors West of Byrd Theatre Dial 4-9927
Shoes for the Entire Family
THE JARMAN "FRIENDLY" SHOE for Men

SALLYE HARMER FACIAL STUDIO and BEAUTY SHOPPE
946 W. GRACE DIAL 5-4329
RICHMOND, VA.
(ANNA BLANCHARD, Owner)
Permanent Wave, $5.00 up
Individualized Cosmetics

FURS
New Fur Coats, $25, $49 and $59. Red Fox Scarfs, Capes and Silver Fox Tail Capes, $15. Guaranteed new, high quality skins. Terms, free storage and liberal allowance for your present coat. Easy Terms.
20 E. Broad MAX'S Dial 2-6444

ROANOKE

Joseph Spigel, Inc.
101 Campbell Avenue
New arrival in Fall Coats, Suits and Dresses for all occasions. Attend our fur coat sale and save.
QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
410-412 9TH STREET

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1018 FOURTH AVENUE

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Main 2866 9 to 12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BEACH STOVES
See Them on Display at "The BAY"
Hudson's Bay Company.

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
CO-OP MILK and CREAM
"There Are None Better"
PHONE M5426 OR ASK THE DRIVER
CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Spring Millinery Opening
Thursday, Friday, Saturday
MARCH 2—3—4th
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st St. West Phone M-7833

Buy Dependable Quality Furs at
KRAFT THE FURRIER
Established Since 1908
222 8th Ave. West Calgary

CHEVROLET and OLDS Cars
Gas, Oil, Accessories, Repairs
General Supplies Limited
501-541 1st St. W. M 1101

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

EDMONTON

Hudson's Bay Company
It's smart to shop on a BAY Charge Account. Telephone or shop for your needs—Charge them—and get a detailed statement at the end of each month. No fuss or bother—the modern way to shop.

ALBERTA

EDMONTON (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAFEWAY

Kitchen Craft FLOUR
Certain baking results every time. The finest general household flour that modern mills can produce.
SAFEWAY STORES LTD.

TEMPLEMAN BROS.
Plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Heating
Gas Fitting, Tinsmithing
10045 107 STREET TELEPHONE 22633

Lumber and Millwork
The Largest Assortment of Lumber in the City and Our Prices Are Competitive
Your complete satisfaction is our objective
W. H. CLARK LUMBER CO. LIMITED
109 STREET, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

You never pay more at Edmonton's own store.

JOHNSTONE WALKER — LIMITED —

RADIO
Sales and Service
J. A. Werner Hardware Co.
LIMITED
Est. 1906
10139 Ninety-ninth Street Phone 22230

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Correct Evening Attire
A STYLECREST TUXEDO
27.50
Fine materials, expert tailoring, correct styling.
Men's Clothing, Second Floor
Hudson's Bay Company

Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's LIMITED
Phone . . . 86311

J.S.MILLER COAL CO.
Osborne at Subway
PHONE 42 877
EST. 1921 C. F. L. 4

Red & White Chain Stores
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated co-operatively. Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office, Winnipeg, Canada

Shoes from AFFLECKS
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
Manager STAN WESTMACOT
319 Portage Avenue

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3320 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALL IRONED FAMILY WASHING
12 cents a pound
Call 7-4578
City LAUNDRY
104 Main St. West, Hamilton
DRY CLEANERS

Prices FLOWER SHOPPE
477 KING ST. E PHONE 2-1186
Members of Florist Telegraph Delivery
THE EMERALD LUNCHEONETTE
Next door is under same management
CANDY and ICE CREAM

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218 Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Announcing the Arrival of
Cotton Dress Goods
from England
Smallman & Ingram Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1175

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter; Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy

PLANTS LOCATED AT

London	Toronto	Hamilton	Windsor
Kitchener	St. Catharines	Peterborough	
Brantford	Chatham	Stratford	Sarnia
Guelph	Woodstock	Elmira	Lucknow
North Bay	Sudbury	Cayuga	Cargill

"SUPERTEST" TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Sations
Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

PARKLEY CLOTHES
Canada's Finest High Grade Suits and Overcoats made to your order.
Sold by
CUMMING
The Clothier
LONDON STRATFORD GALT

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All Flat Work Finished
Shirts With This Service, 10c Each
487 Richmond Street Fairmont 345

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
65 EMPLOYEES
of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service.
Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 6-6934-J 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Upholstering and Repairing
STEWART & CO.
Furniture and Antiques
219 Bank Street, Ottawa, Can.
PHONE -1228

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
Dustproofed
COAL
234 Bank Street 2-5777

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

RADIOS, PIANOS FRIGIDAIRE
Orme LIMITED
175 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA

Shepard TAXI SERVICE
Transfer and Moving Vans
94 Slater Street 2-1737

Electrical Supplies
C.C.B.
ELECTRIC WORKS
Phone 2-5706 376-380 Bank Street

Hardware for the Home
Tools, paints, kitchenware, builders' supplies
W. A. RANKIN, Ltd.
410-416 BANK STREET

TORONTO

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Belyea Bros. LIMITED
PLUMBERS, STEAMFITTERS, TINSMITHS, ELECTRICIANS
City-Wide Service
Service Any Time, Anywhere

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

"REVITALIZED"
Drycleaning couples the very finest in Drycleaning service with immaculate pressing that sends your garments home exactly right.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS *are drinking* GOLDEN CREST *supplied by* CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

CITY PHONE Ford ELGIN 5660
E. D. Maguire Motors LIMITED
Authorized Ford Dealers
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D. MAGUIRE Telephone 201

Diana Restaurant
187 YONGE STREET
188 BLOOR STREET WEST
Delicious Food Well Served
We Appreciate Your Yellow Stickers

Your Patronage Is Solicited
DOAN COAL COMPANY LIMITED
COAL COKE
LL. 3131

J. E. Wainwright
Real Estate Investments
INSURANCE
1480 Danforth Ave. Toronto
Phone Glad. 0263

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE, Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

HARPER METHOD
Hairdressing
Efficient Operators for Styling Coiffures
1498 YONGE ST. (Upstairs) ROOM 7
Hyland 1638 EDNA REAMAN

DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
Phone
Head Office Ge 1148 North End MO 1179

7 Direct Phones MI. 4691
J. & W. R. SCOTT LIMITED
FINE GROCERIES, MEATS AND FISH
Ask for Our Weekly Letter and Price Bulletin
Dupont Street at Davenport

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

All Makes Rebuilt Repaired Rented
TAYLOR TYPEWRITER CO. *We Service All Office Machines*
46½ FRONT ST. E.
41 WELLINGTON ST. E.
EL. 8671

Continental Co-operative Stores, Ltd.
MEATS, GROCERIES, VEGETABLES
304 Kingston Rd. HO. 9222
Head Office
2 Temperance St. WA. 5254

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
A quiet, convenient home for permanent or transient guests.
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St., W.
(Just East of St. George St.)

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS LIMITED
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1137
City Wide Delivery

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Howard 7252 Hours: 1-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WINDSOR

Saturday—Last Day!
Silver Jubilee
SHIRT SALE
at 88c ea.
THE C. H. SMITH COMPANY LIMITED

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

It's Springtime in
SIMPSON'S "FABRIC CENTRE"
All the new dress prints are singing a song of Spring . . . sheers, pure silks, rayons, matelasses . . . in lacy effects, florals, paisleys, stripes, dots, and plaids . . . in bombon pastels, bright shades, World Fair blends, black, navy, tulip tones, fuchsias, French and American imports. 2.95 to 4.95 a yard
Fourth Floor
Simpson's

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP

Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

We Solicit Enquiries
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MAKERS OF *Quality Furs*
Restyling—Repairing
Telephone BElair 3466 First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

COAL FUEL OIL
4601 DOLLARD
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal COMPANY LIMITED

Gladden Every Day with Flowers
THORNBURG BROS. Ltd.
1400 St. Catherine West LA. 9023
Direct from our Greenhouses to you. DE. 0531

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

FREDERICK G. PETERS
18 Years Decorator Linton Apartments
General Painting and Decorating
Estimates Furnished, Work Guaranteed
5735 First Ave. Rosemount
TELS FA. 2403—FI. 4641

Charlotte GOWNS
NEW YORK IMPORTS
Priced from $14.50 to $29.75
1353 Greene Ave., nr. Sherbrooke
Westmount FI. 7773

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

Dechaux
FULL SHADE BRIGHTER CLEANING for EVERYTHING
DYERS UPHOLSTERERS FURRIERS
FRONTENAC 3131
Dechaux Freres Ltée—Montreal

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street West

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Eilers
SWIFT CURRENT FORT QU'APPELLE
REGINA ESTEVAN MOOSE JAW
See the New "PRO MADE" Golf Supplies at
R. N. WILLIAMS AND SONS LTD.

SASKATOON

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS LTD.
Phone 5551 731 Broadway

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St., West

European Local Classified

(Continued)

MOTOR ENGINEERS

THE OXFORD MOTOR WORKS (Arthur Stocker). Repairs and Overhauling; any make of car or accessory supplied; second-hand cars bought sold or exchanged. 327, Latimer Rd., London, W. 10. Tel. Ladbroke 0668.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

ESSEX—Quiet, restful, seaside home offered 1 or 2 ladies; moderate terms. Miss Grace Bird, 8 Haarlem Road, Canvey Island.

LONDON—Large divan room, redecorated; South aspect, basin, H. and C.; inclusive terms or meals as desired; personal attention. 136 Lexham Gardens, W. 8 WESTern 4925.

LONDON—Comfortable home offered business lady; large top bedroom; share 3 reception rooms, garden, phone. Sole guest. Box W-1285, BCM/CSM, London.

SURREY (near Epsom)—Delightful home for 2 business girls or friends; garden, tennis. Ashtead 173. Box W-1056, BCM/CSM, London.

POST VACANT

CARDIFF—Managing clerk required, solicitor's office, Cardiff district; Christian Scientist preferred. Box W-1276, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON Chartered Accountants require junior or articled clerk; previous experience not essential. Box W-81, BCM/CSM, London.

MASTER coeducational preparatory school, Latin, geography, school certificate standard, help games; Christian Scientist preferred, Box W-1287, BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

LADY desires to assist another to run Girls' Club, Household School, Guest House, or other catering business, London or provinces. Experienced organizer England and abroad. Box W-1283, BCM/CSM, London.

SECRETARY - CHAUFFEUSE — Knowledge housekeeping; able control staff; willing travel; musical, Paddington 4651. Box W-1284, BCM/CSM, London.

EXPERIENCED private secretary used to personal contacts seeks responsible post; very good references. Box W-1289, BCM/CSM, London.

LADY Housekeeper seeks position with 1 or 2 adults; plain cooking; in or near London. Box W-734, BCM/CSM, London.

ROOMS TO LET

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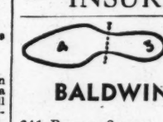

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

In Lighter Vein

More to the Point

Today's Common Error—Never say "Let she and I finish the dishwashing;" say, "her and me."—Denver Rocky Mountain News.

Better yet, just roll up your sleeves and get going.—New Yorker.

The Drawback

John: "Why do your people object to me as your fiancé?"

Joan: "Well, you see, there are five of us in our family, and your car is only a two-seater."—Pathfinder.

Fair Question

First poet: "My verse reeks of Pegasus, of mangers, of fragrant hay. . . ."

Second poet: "Hm-m! Where do you do your writing—in a livery stable?"

"I have only a nickel, but I promise not to look at half the show!"

Parliamentary Practice

Board Authority

Question: There is nothing in our bylaws regarding supervision of the Sunday School. In this case, does its management, including its finances, come under the supervision of the Board?

Answer: Yes, probably. The answer depends somewhat upon the exact wording of such rule as there may be defining the duties and powers of the Board. If, in specific terms, it delegates certain definite duties and authority, it may be held that absence of inclusion of the Sunday School means that the organization has reserved to itself the exclusive supervision and authority over it—but that is an extreme possibility.

More probably, the Board has been designated to manage or supervise the affairs of the organization in general, subject to such direction as the organization may exercise from time to time. The affairs or interests of the organization in general, would include the Sunday School. A rule or the absence of a rule should be considered in connection with the fundamental that the organization is paramount, and has the power to direct the board, to revise its action, or to take direct action itself regarding any of its activities, unless it has voted away that power without restriction or reservation.

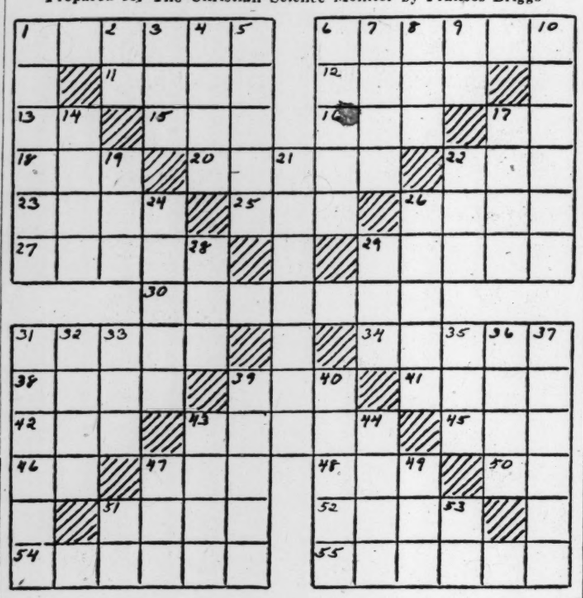
Current Events Test

(Answers)

1. No; on the contrary, he concedes the point without qualification, although he insists that the order was entirely legal, and that the Federal Government had acted as a unit.
2. In opening Germany's Automobile Show, Reichsführer Hitler announced that raw materials previously imported were "no longer necessary." Germany's production of synthetic benzine has risen to 17,000 tons, and all German passenger cars this year will be equipped with synthetic rubber tires.
3. No. E. P. Thomas, President of the National Foreign Trade Council, Inc., reports that United States trade increased from 31 per cent in 1936 to 34 per cent in 1938.
4. One barrel in every 13.
5. He suggested to the House of Commons on Feb. 17 that Britain copy the United States CCC project and Federal Housing undertakings.
6. In Germany. The German counterpart of the American Y. M. C. A. has been ordered to dissolve in the cities of Dresden, Plauen, Leipzig, Chemnitz, Zwickau, and Burgstadt.
7. He is convinced that further resistance to the Insurgents is futile, and that peace should be made on the best possible terms.
8. It confiscated millions of dollars worth of Spanish jewels, and assessed a heavy fine against a group of Spanish officers who had smuggled them into France.
9. Justice Brandeis, 82, has resigned after 23 years of service.
10. In order to bring about a favorable trade balance, Argentina demands a 40 per cent reduction.
11. It would open the Baltic to large battleships which the Reich is now building.
12. The United States Ambassador to Japan reports assurances from the Japanese Foreign Minister that the occupation is not permanent, and that it will not go beyond military necessities.
13. No; on Feb. 17 he assured the Nation's industrial leaders that they would not be called on to shoulder new and higher taxes for financing New Deal programs.
14. No. Prime Minister Chamberlain recently told the House of Commons that this recognition was still under consideration.
15. A Foreign Office bulletin issued in Rome announced that Italian soldiers would remain in Spain until released by General Franco.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What instrument does Mischa Elman play?
6—Where is Quimper?
11—Moses saw land of Canaan from what mountain?
12—Where is St. Peter's?
13—About.
15—What was the small violin formerly used by dancing masters?
16—On what mount in Crete did dittamy grow?
17—What do seven days equal (abbr.)?
18—Bulky piece of unshaped timber is what?
20—What are ornamental stamps affixed to Christmas packages?
22—What food do Hawaiians prepare from taro root?
23—Who was goddess of discord?
25—What is yellow ocher called?
26—What is swinging arm of a seismograph?
27—Lauritz Melchior's singing voice is what?
29—What is a set of professed opinions?
30—A lightning beetle is what?
31—Holland is famous for cultivation of what plant?
34—What is the symbol of U. S. A.?
38—Selection from "The Bartered Bride" would be what?
39—In speaking of Biblical Kedemonth, what pronoun would you use (poss.)?
41—What is first name of playwright who gave us "Cavalcade"?
42—A young Doberman pinscher is what?
43—What is first letter of Hebrew alphabet?
45—Hail!
46—In what Bible book does "selah" often occur (abbr.)?
47—Hophni and Phinehas were sons of whom?
48—Would you don or eat a brown Betty?
50—What Roman numeral equals 4?
51—What is another name for the Polynesian chestnut?
53—What shoe has a wooden sole?
54—What Bible character is described as a mighty hunter and ruler?
55—If you visited Chosen, whom would you see (sing.)?

Down

1—What is Rhode Island's State flower?
2—Upon.
3—What river unites with Merwede to form Nieuwe Maas?
4—What bird was sacred to ancient Egyptians?
5—What would you call memoranda to assist a speaker?
6—The large Australian agamoid lizard has what about its neck?
7—What are supports for fishing lines?
8—Candlenut tree is called what?
9—If you were in Danbury, Conn., in what direction would you travel to reach Hartford (abbr.)?
10—Who would paddle a kayak?
14—In golf, what shout warns?
17—What former baseball pitcher was nicknamed "Smoky Joe"?
19—What machine separates seeds from cotton?
21—What French river is a tributary to Oise?
22—Another name for the parson bird is what?
24—What is Capital of Bulgaria?
26—What American politician was known as "The Commoner"?
28—Tear.
29—What noun suffix forms diminutives?
31—Is Tappan Bay or Hudson Bay an expansion of Hudson River?
32—What longhorned wild ox, now extinct, was so called by Julius Caesar?
33—What is either of two fleshy folds surrounding orifice of mouth?
35—Tibetan gazelle is called what?
36—Who was a son of Jacob?
37—How many men are used on a side in American football?
39—What Greek epic poem is ascribed to Homer?
40—What is a small sand darter of southeastern U. S.?
43—What part is sung by Mistress Quickly in "Falstaff"?
44—What do artists paint about head of Jesus?
47—What is the organ of hearing?
49—A rocky pinnacle or peak is what?
51—Ream (abbr.).
53—Who was mother of Titans?

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

Odds and Ends

Roller Coaster Highway

Between Island Pond and Norton, Vermont, 7 miles of Route 114 are known as the Roller Coaster Highway, named for the series of ridges over which motorists are given a sensation not unlike that of a trip on an amusement park coaster.

And in Maine!

Practically every important Biblical town in the New Testament including Jerusalem, Nazareth, and Bethlehem, has its counterpart among the Dutch towns and villages in eastern Pennsylvania.

Quotation for Today

IN ALL things throughout the world, the men who look for the crooked will see the crooked, the men who look for the straight will see the straight.—RUSKIN.

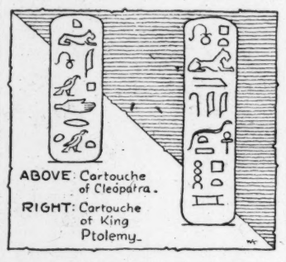
Did You Ever Wonder

How the Ancient Egyptian Hieroglyphics Were First Deciphered?

The hieroglyphic, or sacred writing of the Egyptian monuments, and the demotic, or writing of the educated Egyptian people, were long considered indecipherable, for they were unknown characters in an unknown language.

Then, in 1779, the Rosetta stone was discovered near Rosetta, a town in Lower Egypt. On this slab of dark basaltic rock was an inscription repeated in three languages—hieroglyphic, demotic, and Greek. The Greek inscription could be read plainly. With its aid, the other two inscriptions could be attacked with a view to deciphering them.

Jean François Champollion, a noted French scholar, undertook the herculean task of translating the inscriptions. He began by detecting the fact that the name Ptolemy was contained in the cartouches or ovals which occurred at various places in the hieroglyphic inscription. By the help of common letters in "Ptolemy" and in "Cleopatra" (whose name in hieroglyphics he had discovered earlier at the base of an obelisk on the island of Philae), he was soon able to assign phonetic value to 12 Egyptian hieroglyphic characters.



With this slight clue as an entering wedge, Champollion applied his rare scholarship and knowledge of languages to the business of prying out the secrets of the Rosetta stone. After years of tireless and painstaking concentration, and assisted in the work by his son, he succeeded in translating the entire inscription. The conquering of the Rosetta stone meant the restoration of a knowledge of the ancient hieroglyphs and of the demotic system of writing as well.

Hieroglyphics may be seen in the United States. They are to be found on Cleopatra's Needle, an Egyptian obelisk in Central Park, New York City. Each face of the obelisk has three vertical rows of hierogyphics cut deeply into the stone.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Signposts along the King's Highway

The fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance: against such there is no law.—GALATIANS 5:22, 23.

Bible Facts

'The Excellency of Carmel'

In Isaiah 35:2, the prophet makes reference to "the excellency of Carmel"—Carmel being, of course, the well-known mountain ridge which juts out from Galilee into the Mediterranean to form the Bay of Acre.

The literal meaning of the Hebrew word *karmel* is "garden or park"; while that rendered "excellency" could mean either "height" or "splendor."

In Biblical times this commanding mountain ridge was famed for the luxuriance of its vegetation, its flowers, and its olive trees. In the early centuries of our era it was largely covered with oaks but most of these are said to have been destroyed in the middle ages because of a tax on trees.

On recently traversing a considerable part of the mountain, the writer found little evidence of its ancient fertility, though there was much low scrub to be seen and a number of ancient olive trees.

The Unexpected Guest

Monitor Camera Club from E. L. Vickerstaff, Birmingham, Eng.

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. Has President Roosevelt denied that he personally facilitated a French military mission in purchasing airplanes in the United States?

2. What has Germany done to supply the increasing demand for automobiles in view of the shortage of raw materials previously imported?

3. Is it true that the United States is losing business in Latin America?

4. War and preparations for war are taking what portion of the world's production of petroleum?

5. What two relief projects in the United States does Anthony Eden urge Britain to copy?

6. In what country have six cities banned the Y. M. C. A.?

7. What is the position of President Azaña of Government Spain with regard to continuing the Spanish Civil War?

8. How did a French court at Ceret solve, in part, the problem of how France is going to pay for the care of Spanish refugees?

9. What is the latest change in the United States Supreme Court?

10. What reduction in imports from the United States is being carried out by Argentina?

11. What is the significance of Germany's decision to double the width of the Kiel Canal?

12. What assurance has the United States received from Japan with respect to the Japanese occupation of the Island of Hainan?

13. Does President Roosevelt predict new taxes on industry in order to carry out Administration plans?

14. Has Great Britain recognized the Spanish Insurgent Government?

15. How long are Italian Legionnaires expected to remain in Spain?

(Answers to These Questions Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

New Stall

Baltimore, Md.

She was a dear little German woman of 91 years, and for 65 years she had kept a stall in the Belair Market. With her wares of pickles, sauerkraut, tripe, and potato salad, she had served her customers well. She was "Granny" to them and to the neighboring stall-keepers.

But it looked as though she would have to give up her stall now. Indeed, hadn't her family been urging her to for years? It was not her family's urging now; but the new market regulations were that every stall must be raised from the ground and have a concrete base. And "Granny" did not see where the money was to come from.

Coming down to the market one morning, she could not find her old stall. A new one stood in its place. Someone had taken her stall! On it were piled high kraut, potato chips, tripe, and all the other things that she had sold.

But as she stood wondering, there sprang from behind the other stalls a laughing throng of stall-keepers crying that it was a surprise, and that the stall, with its heaping piles of provisions, was all hers!

The contractor had donated his services in putting in the new stall, and the market folks had done the rest. A happy "Granny" took possession, surrounded by the loving friends who had made it all possible.

Odds and Ends

Best Conditions for Cotton

The California 1937 cotton yield, second only to 1936, showed an average yield per acre of 570 pounds as compared with 266.9 average yield for the United States as a whole.

Time Enough to Duck?

Army experiments show that, due to air resistance, it takes about 19 seconds for a bomb to reach the ground after being dropped from a plane one mile up in the air.

A Long "Hello"

Although the Philippine Islands are next-door neighbors to the Hawaiian Islands, the distance separating their capitals is approximately 4,800 miles.

And There Are Binaries, Too

The three primary colors—yellow, red, and blue—are primaries because they are the only colors that are entirely pure (independent of all other colors).

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Bottome, Phyllis (bŏ-tōm′)—English novelist.

Cervera, Vice-Admiral Joaquin (wä-kēn′ thĕr-vä′-rä) — Spain's new Minister of Navy.

Darlan, Vice-Admiral Jean (zhäN′ dar′-läN′)—French Chief of Naval Staff.

Gambara, Brig. Gen. Gastone (gäs-tō′-nā gäm′-bä-rä)—Commander of the Italian troops in Spain.

Jordanoff, Assen (ä-sĕn′ yôr′-dä-nôf)—Bulgarian war ace, who proposes the use of "frozen" gasoline to reduce fire hazards in aircraft.

Jordana, Gen. Count Francisco (frän-thēs′-kō hôr-thä′-nä) — Vice-Premier in General Franco's Cabinet in Spain.

Kipnis, Alexander (ä-lĕ-ksän′-dĕr kĕp-nyēs′) — Russian basso now singing in the United States.

Montjuich (mônt-hwēk′) — Government fort of Spain, a huge rock at the southern end of Barcelona.

Orgaz, Gen. Luis (lōō-ēs′ ôr-gäth′) — Gen. Franco's Minister of War.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Brandeis, Louis D. (brăn′-dīs) —Retired Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

La Bohème (lä bō′-ĕm′) — Opera by Puccini.

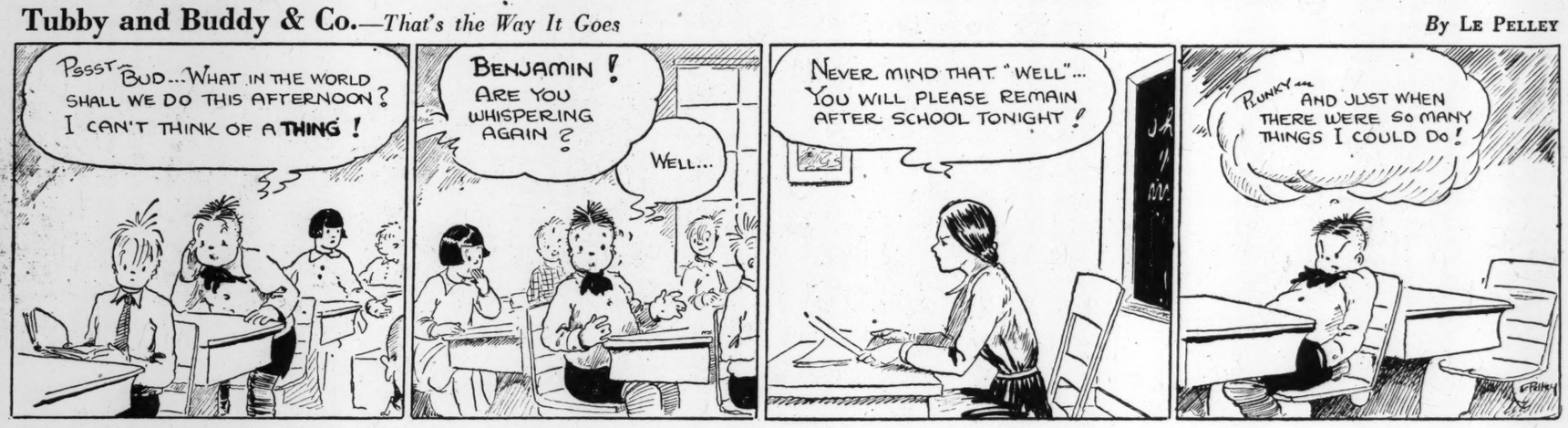
Undset, Sigrid (ōōn′-sĕt)—Norwegian novelist.

Zuider Zee (zī′-dĕr zā′)—Former landlocked inlet of the North Sea, Netherlands; it was united to the North Sea by inundations, but is now again closed by a dike.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; ice, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=s in azure.

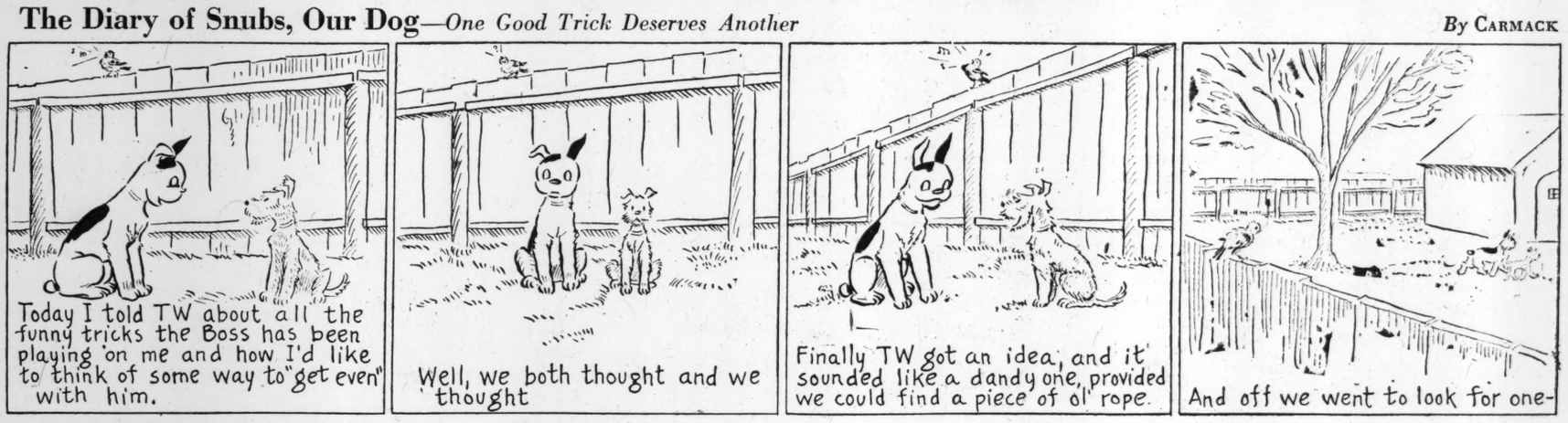
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*That's the Way It Goes*

By LE PELLEY


PSSST—BUD...WHAT IN THE WORLD SHALL WE DO THIS AFTERNOON? I CAN'T THINK OF A THING!
BENJAMIN! ARE YOU WHISPERING AGAIN?
WELL...
NEVER MIND THAT "WELL"... YOU WILL PLEASE REMAIN AFTER SCHOOL TONIGHT!
PLUNK— AND JUST WHEN THERE WERE SO MANY THINGS I COULD DO!

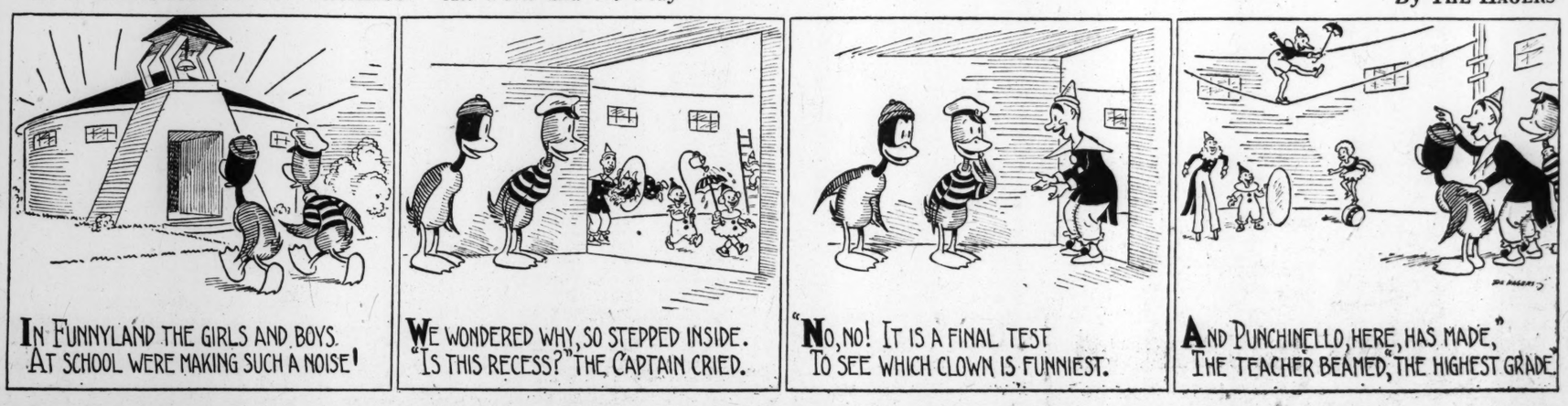
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*One Good Trick Deserves Another*

By CARMACK


Today I told TW about all the funny tricks the Boss has been playing on me and how I'd like to think of some way to "get even" with him.
Well, we both thought and we thought
Finally TW got an idea, and it sounded like a dandy one, provided we could find a piece of ol' rope.
And off we went to look for one-

The Adventures of Waddles —*All Work and No Play*

By THE HAGERS


IN FUNNYLAND THE GIRLS AND BOYS AT SCHOOL WERE MAKING SUCH A NOISE!
WE WONDERED WHY, SO STEPPED INSIDE. "IS THIS RECESS?" THE CAPTAIN CRIED.
"NO, NO! IT IS A FINAL TEST TO SEE WHICH CLOWN IS FUNNIEST.
AND PUNCHINELLO, HERE, HAS MADE," THE TEACHER BEAMED, "THE HIGHEST GRADE."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Politics vs. Policy

CALCULATED or inadvertent indiscretions by President Roosevelt started it; partisan politics in Congress have continued the confusion over the sale of American planes to France. Out of all the publicity, the American people have so far touched only the fringe of the most vital question involved: Will the United States lessen or increase its chances of getting into a war by selling war materials?

Publication of the testimony of officers and officials shows how sensationalized and abused the incident has been. It is not clear how much secrecy there was or could be about such a business. No military secrets were involved. The planes shown the French had no Government secrets in them; they did embody new features developed by the aviation companies. And there was the likelihood that the new arms program would lead to purchase of some of them for the American Army. Also there was a difference of opinion as to whether sale to the French would slow up army procurement or would give the company business, possibly facilitating and cheapening production, before the American buying was authorized and started. This was a question of judgment, not material for a scandal.

But the larger issue is as to how sale of such material draws America into the European picture. Undoubtedly it forms some links. But then the question must be whether such support lent now to France and England will lessen the chances of war or whether it merely increases the probability that the United States would be drawn in later. Much opinion now seems to be inclining to the former view. And the sales are widely supported as being only a mild evidence of the unneutral opinion already crystallizing in the United States.

Let the Censor Beware

MR. BERNARD SHAW is building up to greater conquests. Fifty years ago he disposed of Shakespeare. Then he tilted at the star actor in the august person of Sir Henry Irving. After that he snapped his fingers at the critics by writing plays which they protested were not plays at all, and then, just to show how little he was afraid of them, included their leaders in the cast of one of his most successful productions. But, alas, along his triumphant pathway there was an obstacle that he could not circumvent. Alone of all the great figures of the literary and dramatic world, the censor would not give way before Mr. Shaw's impetuous charge.

In fact, on two occasions the censor actually unhorsed him. For many years a license was refused to two of Mr. Shaw's plays. But now, after nearly half a century, Mr. Shaw appears to be slowly, subtly, but irresistibly mining the defenses of his last unconquered opponent.

One of the longest-standing of all the rules of censorship is that no public character shall be represented on the stage, but Mr. Shaw boldly announces from various London hoardings that "Chamberlain, Hitler, and Mussolini . . . are heckling each other" in "Geneva," his latest play, at the St. James's Theater. He still preserves a single line of retreat, however, for the posters do not say under what names these gentlemen appear in "Geneva." But before long Mr. Shaw will doubtless throw aside all subterfuge; evidently he is working up to something; let the censor beware.

Kiel, Then and Now

WORD of the proposed widening of Kiel Canal recalls the completion of a similar undertaking just twenty-five years ago when all Germany, jubilant in the pride of empire, proclaimed a national holiday to celebrate the event. It was June, 1914. The quays were bright with bunting. In the roadstead the grim armadas of the world's two mightiest sea powers rode serenely at their moorings. Launches shuttled back and forth between the gangways of German and British dreadnoughts in a friendly interchange of formal visits, while farther out in the bay, the American millionaire Morton F. Plant's schooner yacht Ingomar—with an Englishman at the helm—fought for the weather gauge in a series of spectacular sailing duels with Kaiser Wilhelm's giant schooner Meteor.

Outwardly all was peaceful. But beneath the imperial pomp and gay pageantry of this Prussian holiday ran an undercurrent of strange foreboding. Time and events were soon to trace across the pages of history the tragic meaning of the shots at Sarajevo on the last day of Kiel Week. No such significance need be attached to the intention of the Third Reich to enlarge this vital North Sea-Baltic link. Today, there is no such threat to Britain's dominion of the narrow seas as that which roared its cataclysmic challenge at Jutland less than a year after the final dress parade of the Kaiser's High Seas Fleet at Kiel. Yet since the event is related to German national defense in a time of international tension, it is not without diplomatic significance—and it is this significance which makes the plan to widen the canal a matter of world interest.

All the Same Price

UNCLE SAM has begun to think that the more competitive bids he asks on automobile tires the more he gets the same prices. Or at least it was that way until October, 1937, when the Government decided to negotiate directly with one dealer for lower quotations. Similarly the practice of identical bidding is said to have grown up quite generally in cement, iron and steel, petroleum products, electrical supplies, wire, paper, lumber, cordage, plumbing supplies, nails, matches, fire extinguishers, salt and many other items the Government purchases. Hence the decision of the Department of Justice, as announced by Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, to sue eighteen leading rubber tire manufacturers for alleged violation of the anti-trust acts.

Industrialists argue very plausibly that the tendency toward a single prevailing price in the market for any such staple and standardized article as tires, iron bars, paper or cement is a very natural one. If one supplier quotes a firm price, or if market reports indicate sales at a certain price, producers generally are inclined to figure that their product is worth as much as the next fellow's. Consequently, they say, it may not be so remarkable, if all calculated from the same price per pound, that ten structural iron dealers should each ask exactly $253,633.80 for a specified amount of reinforcement bars for Fort Peck Dam.

But even in an openly quoted market, if it is at the same time a free market, common experience equally would indicate that prices tend to rise and fall from day to day or from place to place, and there is usually some producer who is willing to take a shade less for his goods, or some purchaser who wants them badly enough to pay a fraction of a cent more than the last quotation. Witness the movements of the New York stock market or the Chicago grain exchange—and nothing could be much more standardized than a share of A. T. & T. or a bushel of corn.

Consequently, when fifty-nine companies each bid $16,001.83 on an order of steel pipe or when tire companies submit four sets of bids all asking the same prices to a penny on eighty-two different sizes of tires, it does seem that the Department of Justice has at least prima facie evidence of concerted price fixing.

Slippers for Dictators?

AN ENGLISH professor recently made the playful suggestion that a Five-Power Conference should be called to bring about the wearing of carpet-slippers, instead of top-boots, by dictators; for he thinks that the change would have a soothing effect.

It is commonly accepted that a man's heart may be in his boots; and it can certainly be admitted that association of sounds might lead from spur-clanking to sabre-rattling; and plainly slippers could prevent a martial display from proceeding to extremities. One might deduce also that a dictator could never bring war on the tapis if he were on it himself; since, in that case, the slipper being what it is, he would soon be "on his uppers" too.

Shots

SHOTS are heard round the world more easily in the twentieth century than they were in the eighteenth. Those that split the silence of Sunday's dawn in Lima, Peru, were being discussed on Sunday evening thousands of miles away. And with speed that apparently outstripped time itself echoes of shots in Shanghai on Monday (by Shanghai clocks and calendars) had also reached the United States' eastern seaboard by Sunday night.

So far as can be learned from such Peruvian dispatches as have been allowed to pass the censor, the shots in Lima merely ended an abortive palace revolution, described by the Government as "inconceivable." This was apparently one man's gamble for power against odds that make the adventure fantastic. It does not seem that General Antonio Rodriguez, who was killed in his attempt to seize the Government in the absence of President Oscar Benavides, could have personified the basic dissatisfaction which exists among large sections of Peru's population.

The Shanghai reports, on the other hand, have an obviously broad significance. They tell of the killing of a prominent Chinese leader who had accepted the post of Foreign Minister in the Nanking Government as "reformed" and sponsored by the Japanese.

Ostensibly the invasion of Manchuria and the current invasion of China proper has been carried on by the Japanese to bring "order" on the Asiatic mainland. But as the Japanese attempt to consolidate their political position in China terrorism reaches to the very heart of Japanese-protected officialdom. Without the support of Chinese overlords, the Japanese cannot very well set up puppet regimes behind which Japanese influences might work without rousing too much opposition among the Chinese people. So Chinese terrorists are out to make clear to any wavering Chinese leaders that it is as safe for them to stand against Japan as to sit behind a Japanese screen.

Getting Louder

A Symphony for Miss Trinker

LAST night we had a great blizzard. The wind thundered like a symphony, and the snow piled against the windows. And I thought about Miss Trinker, there on her island off the coast of Maine. How would her little gray house withstand such an onslaught, and was she lonely and perhaps afraid?

And then it struck me that I was indulging in the greatest nonsense. Because I knew perfectly well what Miss Trinker was doing last night.

It would be warm in her little kitchen, protected from the northeast wind, and the stove would be filled to bursting with driftwood. And as soon as the supper dishes were out of the way she would pull the table out from the wall, and get out her maps and notes and sharpen some fresh pencils. And the wind might produce the Valkyrie, but it would never disturb Miss Trinker, lost as she would be in research.

For Miss Trinker is writing a book. A real book, full of hard won, original facts and calculated to bring a certain number of contemporary historical writers to their feet with loud cries of astonishment.

This will be her second book. The first one behaved so unaccountably that Miss Trinker is determined to take pains with this one. With this in view she spent all of last winter in the British Museum, . . . literally.

Full of sentiment and memories I inquired what she thought of St. Pauls, of Kensington Gardens, of Piccadilly. And Miss Trinker fixed me with a stern eye and explained that she had spent all of her time in the museum. When that august institution closed its doors for the night she went home, and was to be found on the doorstep when it opened in the morning.

But she had returned to her island in the spring in time for some homework with the seed catalogues. For in the summer Miss Trinker raises flowers. The tallest hollyhocks, the bluest delphiniums, the most ruffled petunias to be found in the whole world populate her garden in July. And everything grows so fast that she never has a moment to get out her maps and sharpen her pencils.

And friends keep dropping in to sit in her garden with the blue sky for a roof, and the blue sea in the distance. When you add Miss Trinker's tea cakes and her droll and unpredictable conversation to such a setting it seems almost more than one summer afternoon can hold.

Once she confessed to me that in the autumn she takes time to see the island. Day after day she walks about it in the fine October weather. Then are the days that are cut out of the heart of crystal, so crisp, so brilliant that it seems that the cry of a gull might shatter them into a thousand pieces. And the rock maples are scarlet, and the beech trees have given up their tender green for the purest gold.

Unquestionably a February blizzard will be just the time for Miss Trinker to get down to work on her notes, the only distraction her gray cat, who occasionally walks across the map of Maine with a gesture of delicate interest.

She is a little confused about swans and ugly ducklings because her first book which promised so much solid respectability turned out a romantic flibber-jibbitt, with a perennial place on the best seller lists. So now she is putting all her trust in fact, and hoping the historians will be suitably overwhelmed.

And I hope that when it grew very late and the wind died down a bit that she remembered about going to bed. It must have been pleasant to slip off into dreams when the island was wrapped deep in snow, the only sound the faint silver rhythm of the bell on Parker's reef.

E. W. G.

Mirror of World Opinion

On Getting a Job

PEOPLE often come around inquiring for work, or help from someone in getting work elsewhere, who forfeit a chance for such assistance right off the reel. . . .

Nobody wants to hire an individual who has no confidence in himself, who is going about oozing despair and defeatism and who is down on himself.

When one's mind is cluttered up with this feeling of futility and this lack of self-faith, one is far poorer than would be indicated by wearing greasy or moth-eaten clothes. These can be repaired. It would be but a matter of moments for the tailor to put these in better-looking shape.

But when one's mental dress is threadbare, there's nobody in the world to do anything about that but oneself, nor is the mending nearly so easy as might be thought.

Undoubtedly the Federal Government is feeding and housing and clothing tens of thousands today who have invited themselves out of work because of this defect in their mental attitude.—*Charlotte* (N. C.) *Observer*.

The Wide Horizon

Watch Congress's Dust—When the President Gets Back

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

DR. GEORGE GALLUP, the tireless surveyor of American public opinion, says that every time President Roosevelt goes fishing, his popularity index goes up a little bit. This no doubt proves that the American citizenry like fishing, and, perhaps, vacations. Dr. Gallup dosen't poll Congress, and it is probable that the legislators who stay with the nose to the Washington grindstone don't share the alleged national reaction.

There is, as a matter of fact, something of a tradition about turning presidential holiday trips to political ends. Once upon a time, Calvin Coolidge was going for a week-end cruise down the Potomac. One of his Maryland friends said to him: "Mr. President, would you like to carry Blank County, Maryland, for the expenditure of only $10?" "How?" quacked Mr. Coolidge. The adviser suggested that the presidential yacht Mayflower put into a little Chesapeake port, that the President attend Sunday morning service unexpectedly at a country church, and—place a $10 bill in the collection plate.

Believe it or not, Mr. Coolidge did as he was advised. He sat in a foremost pew, he listened to the flustered clergyman's sermon, and when the plate was passed he drew a crackling, unwrinkled $10 bill from a breast pocket and decisively placed it upon the plush-covered salver. Scarcely was the benediction finished when the clergyman leaped from his pulpit, seized the President warmly by the hand, and led him to the rear of the church where he introduced to him his leading vestrymen. Then, as the presidential party strolled away, the clergyman ran back inside the church, strode to the offering plate, and grasped the $10 bill—the only one of its kind seen in that church for many a long day.

* * *

"Brothers," he said to the elders of the church, "this is the first time a President of the United States has ever visited this church. This is the first $10 ever given by a President to the work of this church. I propose that we make up the sum among ourselves and have this bill framed as a perpetual reminder of his character and generosity."

The bill was framed. Months later, after the election, Mr. Coolidge saw his friend the Marylander. It was at a large, formal White House dinner. Suddenly the President leaned out past all the other guests and fixed his insistent gray eyes upon his friend. "Say," he said, "How did Blank County, Maryland, go?"

"You carried it, Mr. President," said the friend.

"Hm," said Mr. Coolidge with immense satisfaction.

Well, it will take more than Caribbean naval manoeuvers to alter last November's elections, or to break the deadlock between President and Congress which Mr. Roosevelt left in Washington, and which he will find when he returns.

I have just had the salutary though brief experience of getting west of the Mississippi again. I had no chance to do any thorough political or economic surveying, but I talked to school and college teachers and students, some newspapermen and taxi drivers and the people who ride on Pullmans. They were not a cross section. But perhaps two or three things are worth recording from these people's opinions:

They wanted first of all to know what the prospects are concerning a Roosevelt third term; they were curious and interested about John Nance Garner; they had a good deal of respect for and interest in Cordell Hull; they wanted to know what likely Republicans were coming along, but their interest was far from centered upon or aroused by any single Republican.

In short, insofar as these observations had any meaning, they showed people looking around for new leadership, but without having their thought centered upon any single figure. Trends, if they have any validity at this early date, point toward two elder statesmen of Southern Democracy, Messrs. Garner and Hull. In this, my observations agree with the poll figures of Dr. Gallup, and it is odd to have stray conversations uniformly agree with a nationwide survey.

* * *

People were singularly apathetic toward the forthcoming Supreme Court appointment; it is getting to be an old story. They did not ask as many questions about recovery as they used to do, and a distinct fatalism about the progress of business was quite noticeable, in the face of a rather sharply-declining business index for the past few weeks. On the Pullmans, different groups of business men told of refusing to take on a few additional employees—somewhat marginal employees—because they did not want to incur social security taxes. The Pullman-riders were as bitter about Mr. Roosevelt as ever, they were scornful about Harry L. Hopkins as Secretary of Commerce, and invariably they brought up the Amlie appointment as it relates to business "confidence."

The New Dealers have a new phrase, and perhaps it applies to the apparent mood of much of the country. Confronted by disappointment or frustration, recalling or forecasting electoral defeats, forced to political compromises, bad appointments, and behavior which they know better than to perpetuate, they now say: "Ah, well, it's the democratic process."

And so it is probably the democratic process for Congress to check the President, and for the Nation to look ahead into the mists for leadership. But neither Congress nor anti-Rooseveltians in the country should count chickens too soon. Congress is singularly laggard with its essential work. Left alone by the President, with no prodding, it is scarcely making any progress at all. Maybe, in another month or two, leadership will be demanded, and will come, from its source for these six years past—from the White House. The President doesn't go fishing for nothing, nor even for naval manoeuvers. He goes to think. And he may bring back a plan for the political salvation of the New Deal.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Power Diplomacy?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

International Relations, the way they're carried on, have a way of puzzling the common people. Why, for instance, does one nation always send a lot of warships to another nation on a "Good Will Visit"? It seems so much like pointing a cannon in a man's face and saying, "Well, well, if it isn't my very best friend, Henry. If I wanted to, I could blow your head off."

So it's no wonder the Average Citizen wonders how much good will is accomplished by battleships; especially since the most spectacular "Good Will Visits" have been made by one man in an airplane.

L. P.

Boston

Castor Beans and Corn Stalks

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Concerning the remarks of Senator Brookhart that castor beans were the coming wonder crop for the American farmer, I wrote the Iowa Experiment Station and got the reply that there was not much to it and that the adaptation of the crop and its practical use was still in the experimental stage. Its use for various industrial products as mentioned in your recent news item is probably possible, but its practicability would hinge upon the cost of production and the price the factory could pay for it.

Some years ago there were wonderful predictions made for the use of corn stalks to make paper, but that ruined several big concerns which started such factories because they could not afford to pay enough for the corn stalks to pay the farmer what they are worth for soil improvement if left in the field because of the high cost of getting the material to the factory.

There is a lot of propaganda and theory about the use of agricultural products in industry, but most of it fizzles out because the industries concerned will not or cannot afford to pay enough to the farmer to interest him in producing and selling crops for such use.

A. T. WIANCO,
Chief of Agronomy
Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Tax-Exempt Bonds

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I do not believe that Municipal, State and Federal bonds issued in the future should be taxed.

A recent Monitor cartoon pictures the holder of tax-exempt bonds as a non-producer, very prosperous and fat, enjoying a nap. This nap will not be disturbed by a tax on future bond issues.

Actually, men on relief are the ultimate source from which such taxes will be collected. The bondholder pays less for a bond subject to tax, so as to provide for the payment of the tax. The municipality (borrower) has to take less, reduce its relief payments and public works programs.

Baltimore — CHARLES G. BALDWIN

"Economics of Dictatorship"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorials "Munich and Barcelona" and "Economics of Dictatorship," are the most profound and significant that I have read for a long time. Both tell those who read and wish to see, where the error lies. The latter in showing that the false philosophy regarding substance brought about dictatorship instead of the reverse process, should do much good here. A greater sense of the spiritual nature of finances must be gained here before this country can experience prosperity.

JAMES C. CASSELL, JR.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Traps

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to thank you for the article on the back page of the Monitor entitled "Mercy for the Hunted." It is with genuine gratitude that I read of the work of clubwomen in some forty states, abolishing the use of the steel trap and I hope those ladies who worked for this will accept my vote of thanks in relieving little animals who roam the forests.

RUTH M. DAY

Everett, Wash.

International Anthem

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some time ago a letter appeared in your correspondence department, asking if someone wouldn't write an international anthem.

It seems to me the mistake in most peace poems lies in their flabbiness—peace is not a mere absence of something virile, is it, but a manifestation of the highest form of conflict closed in victory, the conquest of all other forms of strife; and therefore some note of challenge, some stirring appeal, should ring even more clearly through an international "anthem," or battle-hymn of Peace, than anywhere else. The long lines, and their beat (third and sixth), in this poem help to sustain that idea; but it still falls far short of what rings nowadays in our hearts and thoughts.

INTERNATIONAL ANTHEM

O GOD, the changeless Sun
Of worlds whose life is one,
We share Thy light, and winds, and tides, and stars!
We share one human breath,
One many-windowed faith,
One will to break all Time's dividing bars.
O LIFE, that all must share
Always and everywhere,
Our Goal, our deathless hope of happiness,—
We know that each one's good
Lies but in brotherhood;
Guide us to practice what we thus profess.
Brothers-at-heart are we,
One world-wide Family,
Answering one challenge till our race is run:
Ready, our days to vow,
Utterly, here and now,
Each for the good of all, all for each one.
O LOVE, Whom each child knows—
Man, dog, bird, star, and rose,—
Flame through the world till Thy victorious fire
Shows every foe a friend,
Burns to their final end
Conflict and enmity in one glorious pyre!
Hark! How the ages call
Clearly to each and all,
From war's wild tyranny to force release,
Change hate to homes and health,
Greed into work and wealth,
Loss to prosperity and age-long Peace!
This, then, the torch we bear
Through dark hours everywhere,
Signal for valiant hearts, unfaltering hands,
This our one battle-cry,
(Each nation's victory,)—
"PEACE IN OUR TIME, O LORD! PEACE TO ALL LANDS!"

DOROTHY KYNNERSLEY

Victoria, B. C.